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VOL. XIX NO. 134—] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

GOVT. COMMITTEE BLAMES CAWNPORE POLICE.

GOVERNMENT BLAME COLLECTOR FOR NOT DOING DUTY.

—:o:—

He Failed To Appreciate Seriousness Of Situation.

BURNING OF SHRINES LETS LOOSE FURY.

CAWNPORE RIOT ENQUIRY COMMITT'S REPORT.

NAINI TAL, June 8.

The Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the communal outbreak at Cawnpore on 24th March is published along with the resolution of the Governor-in-Council summarising the Commission's views and stating his own conclusions thereon. The Report which in the words of the Resolution is a careful and balanced statement of conditions precedent to the rioting and a dispassionate review of the measures taken to suppress it, is divided into three heads, namely:—(1) Predisposing causes, (2) immediate causes, and (3) the course of the outbreak and the measures taken to meet it. It covers 31 printed foolscap pages excluding appendices.

MUSLIM OPPOSITION.

The Governor-in-Council accepts the finding (1) and (2), namely, that the course the civil disobedience movement had taken involving frequent hartals, interference with and obstruction of traffic, picketing of foreign cloth and liquor shops accentuated the estrangement between the two communities. The Muslims were actively or passively in opposition to what they looked upon as a Hindu movement.

The movement in 1930 had brought the communities more definitely face to face than ever before. The communal outbreaks at Benares, Agra and Mirzapur had echoes in Cawnpore, where there was a large inflammable population, till at last such a stage of bitterness and tension was reached as to render the actual explosion only a matter of occasion and time.

CAUSE OF OUTBREAK.

This was provided by the hartal in honour of Bhagat Singh which was enforced with unprecedented strictness by boys and youngmen, and this coming on the top of feelings already much embittered was the immediate cause of the outbreak. The Commission trace the incidents till rioting had spread all over Cawnpore.

The "Agent Provocateur" theory advanced by some witnesses, that a C.I.D. officer got himself chased by a Hindu crowd and caused trouble is rejected without hesitation as evidence supporting the story was vague and meagre.

NOT ANTI-GOVERNMENT.

The Commission express the English lady were among the first impression was that the movement was an anti-British or an anti-Government movement (as a British civil surgeon and an English lady were among tht first to be assaulted) that does not seem to have been the case. These attacks were merely part of the strict enforcement of the hartal, according to which no one was to be permitted to proceed, otherwise than on foot.

Alluding to the predisposing causes, the Government resolution says that the judgment on the predisposing causes cannot be complete without some reference to the question whether the action taken at Cawnpore to combat the civil disobedience movement, as distinguished from that taken elsewhere was such as in itself to reduce respect for order and produce an atmosphere favourable to an outbreak of violence.

FORMER POLICY.

Looking at the peculiar circumstances of Cawnpore which are strikingly different from those, for instance, of Allahabad and Lucknow, the Governor-in-Council must now admit that he might with advantage have directed a firmer and more consistent recourse to penal and preventive sections of the ordinary law, during the earlier days of the agitation.

That is a matter of policy for which the responsibility lies on the Government and not on the local authorities. In the period immediately preceding the Delhi Agreement (March 1931) the outward respect for law seemed to have been established in the city, but the general course of events during the period of agitation must have conduced to create a dangerous mentality among many of the more turbulent and criminal elements in the city.

CRUCIAL PHASE.

Coming to the actual outbreak the Commission refer to the doings of the Vanar Sena in enforcing the hartal and lay their finger on what is described as the crucial phase between 4 o'clock and 6 o'clock on 24th March evening when within a few hours of the outbreak the temple on Meston Road and Chauk Bazar mosque were burnt.

In this connection the Commission state that it is common opinion and the District Magistrate (Mr. J. F. Sale) has told them so himself, that it was the news of the burning of the temple and the mosque that caused that sudden fury of passion which swept the riot out of control and crried it with unprecedented speed to the farthest quarters of the City.

WHAT LEADS TO FURY.

Again it was the failure to deal with the situation on Meston Road that led to the fury and the rapid spread of trouble into the adjacent mohallas. As regards the measures taken by the authorities, the Commission attach first importance to the part played by the District Magistrate whose special charge is the peace of the District.

They point out that when the execution of Bhagat Singh was decided on on 23rd March, information was passed on to the District Magistrates everywhere and in the initial dispositions during the first few hours, Mr. Sale acted with care and foresight, but at the critical stage abovementioned, when his presence was desirable in the city, he went to write and issue the curfew order.

Had he taken quick and decisive action and gathered a small force of police who were available down the road and gone straight to the temple, he would almost certainly have beaten off the attack and saved the temple from being burnt.

FATALLY SLOW MAGISTRATE.

He could similarly in all probability have prevented the burning of the Bazar Mosque and the Sarafa Mosque too. It appears to the Commission that the Magistrate was fatally slow in appreciating the seriousness of the situation. The temple in Meston Road had a history behind it. This very spot where the temple and the Machli Bazar mosque stand facing each other was the scene of a serious riot in 1913.

Muslims and Hindus both had special memories and antagonisms connected with these shrines. The District Magistrate knew this. He

(Continued on page 7).

"FRONTIER GANDHI" AMONG BARDOLI PEASANTS.

Asks Them To Be Ready For Next Struggle.

SUPPORT OF LAKHS OF AFGHANS ASSURED.

BARDOLI, June 8.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan accompanied by Mr. Devidas Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Mohanlal Pandya, a local Congress worker, toured the villages of the Bardoli Taluka this morning.

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

At Kankaner Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan addressing a public meeting congratulated the people of Bardoli on their sacrifices in the last struggle, but said that Mahomedans, although living in amity with Hindus, did not sacrifice as much as the Hindus. He exhorted the Mahomedans to stand by the Hindus and added that the Afghans were with them.

AT VALOD.

From Wankaner he motored to Valod where addressing a largely-attended public meeting, Mr. Devidas Gandhi said, he was in the same jail in the Punjab with Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, who led the Pathans in the last struggle. Pathans had suffered more than the people of Bardoli.

BE READY FOR NEXT STRUGGLE.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan said, he regretted that the Hindus and Mahomedans in that village had not taken part in the last struggle as they did in the No-Tax Campaign of 1928. He asked them why they were asleep in Bardoli, while Afghans were awake. Lakhs of Afghan volunteers were ready to stand by them and they should be ready for the next struggle.

PT. JAWAHARLAL IN BARDOLI.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here this morning to see Mahatma Gandhi. He was received at the station by Mr. Mahadev Desai.—A. P.

PERSONNEL OF NOTABLES

To Support India's Cause

SYMPATHY FOR FREEDOM MOVEMENT

(From a Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, May 15.
(BY AIR MAIL.)

Strenuous plans are being made in New York City by patriotic Americans who sincerely believe in an Independent India to send an American delegation to London to meet Mahatma Gandhi there and convey to him personally America's friendship and admiration for his splendid fight for an independent India and give him every support they can in winning full substance of independence.

I am not at liberty to divulge the names of the possible members who will form the proposed delegation. I am assured, however, that they will include prominent men who have had highest political experience in America. They are going to throw every ounce of their influence and experience in the balance to bring about an independent India.

AGRARIAN CLASH IN U. P. VILLAGE.

ALLAHABAD, June 8.

An unconfirmed report has just been received here of a clash between zemindars and tenants in the village of Bhatwaria in Manjanpur Teshil, thirty miles from Allahabad last evening, in connection with the realisation of rents. Eight persons are reported to have been killed and several injured. It appears that some of the party on either side had arms. Police and Congress leaders have rushed to the scene. The village is reported to have been deserted.—A. P.

FEDERAL STRUCTURE COMMITTEE.

No Invitation Issued To Mahatmaji Yet.

LONDON, June 8.

The personnel of the Federal Structure Committee of the Round Table Conference was intended to be as before with certain additions, which he was not yet in position to announce, said Mr. Benn in reply to questions in the House of Commons.

Asked whether Mr. Gandhi had been invited to attend the Federal Structure Committee or the Round Table Conference, Mr. Benn said no formal invitations had yet been issued and added that the Government desired that the Congress should paticipate in the Conference. Invitations would be issued through the Viceroy and be dealt with as on previous occasion.

Mr. Benn informed Mr. Remer that there had been no censorship of press messages to Britain this year with reference to rioting in India and Burma.—Reuter.

Working Committee Meeting To-day.

The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress will meet to-day (Tuesday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Mani Bhuwan, Laburnam Road, Gamdevi.

Police Open Fire On Workers.

—:o:—

News was received on the night of 4/5th June that a riot occurred at Bawdwin between some Chinese and Gurkha employees of Burma Corporation necessitating police interference and opening of fire rioters, resulting in four persons being wounded. One of them has since died. It appears that the Corporaion owing to business depression reduced wages which he Chinese resented cultimating in a fight. The situation is now quiet.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

New York, June 8.

Previous closing rate	8.31
To-day's opening rate	8.21
Difference	—.10
To-day's closing rate	8.38
Difference	plus .07
Broach expectation J. A.	Rs. 162
Broach expectation A. M.	Rs. 178 8

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JULY

Liverpool, June 8.

Previous closing rate	4.53
To-day's opening rate	4.40
Difference	—.13
To-day's closing rate	4.43
Difference	—.10

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, June 8.

Silver Ready	12-3 8
Higher	1 16
Silver Forward	12-3 8
Higher	1 16

Tone of market:—Steady.

—:o:—

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, June 8.

Vaisak	42 2 0
Jeth	41 15 0
With duty.	—15

INDIA'S FREEDOM WILL HERALD LIBERATION OF ENSLAVED HUMANITY.

Subhas Bose Addresses Mammoth Meeting.

"BEFORE SOUL FORCE ARMED FORCE BEND ITS HEAD," SAYS KAMALADEVI

Large crowds of people greeted Babu Subash Chandra Bose and Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopaddhyaya at a public meeting held on Monday evening at the Azad Maidan under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. It was one of the biggest meetings after the Truce. A large number of ladies were present. Mr. K. F. Nariman presided and Babu Subash Chandra Bose, Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopaddhyaya and Janab Abdul Rahman, the Kerala leader addressed the meeting.

MRS. KAMALA DEVI'S SPEECH.

Shrimati Kamala Devi who spoke first said that she was happy to see the triumphant faces that had the halo of victory around them. The citizens of Bombay had come out of the struggle with flying colours. She congratulated them on the wonderful fight they had carried on.

MISGIVINGS.

A year ago, when they began the battle, they had strange misgivings in their minds whether the Nation could summon up enough strength and courage to face the repression in all its forms. To-day, they were perfectly certain that they could give fight to all armies of violence pitted against them. They had proved to the world that where non-violence and soul-force were concerned all armed forces of the world must bend their head.

IN CEYLON.

Just a few days ago, she was in the island of Lanka. She was glad to find that the Indian movement had reacted wonderfully on that island. Perhaps, no man in history received such a wonderful reception as was accorded to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when he visited that island. It was because he carried to them a message of hope and confidence. They paid homage not to the man but the glorious cause that he represented. The old pessimism in that island was wearing away, because they found that just across the seas such a magnificent movement was going on. India had performed a miracle by showing to the world that she was a determined nation. The last few months had taken the years away and what appeared to be far distant had come within easy reach.

Coming to the Round Table Conference she asked: What was Mahatmaji going to bring from England? Freedom was not the thing that could cross hands across a table. They must get it through pain and suffering. They must always think of freedom in its fullest and realist sense.

TRIBUTE TO WOMEN.

In a brief Marathi speech, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopaddhyaya then paid a glorious tribute to the brave women of Bombay for the most wonderful part they had played in the movement.

TRIBUTE TO BOMBAY.

Babu Subash Chandra Bose was given a rousing ovation when he rose to address. He began by paying a tribute to Bombay. They had made a splendid contribution to the National Movement. It would not make any difference, if he did not pay any tribute because the whole of India had paid that tribute. They were now passing through momentous times and he felt that in their public utterances they had to weigh every word that they uttered. He was reminded of a sentence of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in one of his books on India that India was determined to win her freedom with England's help, if possible, and without England's help if necessary. He would remind Mr. MacDonald of those pregnant words of his which he wrote at a time when he had no idea that he would become the Prime Minister of England. India was determined to win freedom with Britain's help if possible and certainly without England's help if necessary. (Cheers).

LOGIC OF HISTORY.

India had been able to capture the imagination of the world. The whole world was eager to watch the future development of India. It was now their duty to see that India retained the importance in the world's politics. That importance was not an accident, but it was the result of the logic of history. They knew that throughout the world, there was a movement for liberating all the enslaved nations. India to-day was the keystone of imperialism. When she became free that keystone would melt into dust. Freedom of India would herald the liberation of the enslaved humanity. With the future of India was inextricably bound the future of the enslaved world. A free India would crush the structure of Imperialism. A true League of Nations was not possible until imperialistic structure was demolished.

It was their duty, Subash Babu proceeded, to so fulfil their destiny as to enable them to maintain their national importance. Non-violence and Non-Co-operation were not new principles, but it was for the first time that India had experimented on these principles on a nation-wide scale. On the success of that experiment would depend the future of history. India had been able to rouse the international sympathy. India to-day was in the midst of a grim fight for freedom. Without international sympathy their task would become very difficult. After all what did they want? They wanted those elementary rights which the people in other countries were enjoying. Their cause was bound to prevail since it was based on justice and righteousness. (Applause). One great argument of England against India's freedom was that India was not fit for it and they would make mistakes. He would answer that argument in Mahatma Gandhi's words that India wanted the right to make mistakes. (Cheers). England wanted them to learn swimming without touching the water. (Laughter). England had not advanced a single argument against India's right to freedom. What they wanted in India at the present moment was sacrifices and suffering. The moment India was prepared to pay that price in suffering and sacrifice she was bound to be free. (Applause). The will to be free must be rousec. The Empire that rose in a day would vanish in a night if that will to be free would assert itself.

The Truce they were having meant that the war had not ended. It was perfectly clear that if as a result of peaceful negotiations India was not going to be free then the only duty before them was to renew the fight with greater vigour.

After Janab Abdul Rahman and Sjt. Nagindas Master had addressed a few words the meeting terminated.

"EVENING NEWS" CANARD EXPOSED.

—:o:—

To-day's Working Committee Meeting.

The canard splashed by the "Evening News of India" on Monday regarding the hurried departure of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Bardoli soon after his arrival in Bombay is absolutely without foundation. Pandit Jawaharlal's visit was only in fulfilment of his original programme. He had a message from Mahatma Gandhi inviting him to go and see him before the latter started for Bombay. As originally fixed up Pandit Jawaharlal was to arrive in Bombay on the 6th instant and proceed to Bardoli on the 7th and return to Bombay with Mahatma Gandhi who was to have also reached Bombay on Monday. The late arrival of the Pandit by one day and the change in the programme of Mahatma's departure for Bombay necessitated the hurried departure of Pandit Jawaharlal to Bardoli. It will be remembered that Pandit Jawaharlal had been absent in Ceylon on a holiday for about a month and as such was out of touch with the exact trend of events in India. Gandhiji was very eager to discuss matters with him. There is, therefore, nothing surprising in the Pandit's departure to Bardoli,

The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee is meeting in Bombay to-day afternoon. The most important question that will come for consideration is the question of communal unity. Of courses the numerous complaints of breaches of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact by the Government from various parts of the country will receive the keenest attention of the committee. The question of non-release of many of the political prisoners is another question agitating the public. These are some of the major problems that confront the Working Committee members. The Bengal Election dispute will also be considered.

Pandit Jawaharlal At Bardoli.

BARDOLI, June 8.

"Be prepared for peace as well as for war" declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing a public meeteing in Bardoli this afternoon. If there was no peace, they would have had to fight. They had had an opportunity of preparing themselves within three or four months. He said Bardoli took a great part in the last struggle and great responsibility rested on its shoulders. There should be the strength of millions behind their representative. Then there would be peace; not otherwise. The speaker had travelled as far as Ceylon and everywhere he found men and women inspired by one ideal. There was unity from one end of the country to the other. Despite dissensions in some places, they had acquired the power to win Swaraj.

Gandhi is leaving thies evening for Bombay accompanied by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Khan Abdul Gafarkhan. Pandit Jawahrlal and Abdul Gafarkhan will address a public meeting at Surat where the party halts to change train.—A. P.

DR. ANSARI.

Arriving To-day.

Dr. M. A. Ansari and Chaudhry Khaliquzzaman left Bhopal yesterday and arrive in Bombay at 12-15 by the Punjab Mail (G. I. P.) to-day.

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WANTED—TRAVELLING ORGANISERS for Swadeshi Hand Woven Cloth. Pay Rs. 50/- plus T. A. Cash Security Rs. 100/- essential. For terms apply with anna stamp. M. S. MANMOHAN KUMAR, Mazagaon, Bombay.
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TO LET—3rd Floor in 189/191, Hornby Road, Fort, for particulars. Apply owner at 35/37, Ratan House, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
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FOR SALE—300 empty tin lined deal-wood cases in good condition. Size 32 inches by 25 inches. Can be seen at 22, Rampart Row, Fort.
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WANTED—Either a new or second hand "TABLET COMPRESSING MACHINE". The supplier may kindly communicate with full particulars to the below stated address. PT. PEAREY LALL SHUKLA, Pearey-lall Shukla Street, Cawnpore.
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CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Taj Mahal Hotel Room No. 203. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelop.
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P R5199

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Free accommodation in the Local Boarding Houses. Staff efficient climate healthy, living cheaper and fees lower. Hostel arrangements are made for a limited number of students. Get Students' Hand-book by sending 5 annas stamps. Apply for admission and hostel accommodation to

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Public Notices

NOTICE

TO ALL WHOM THIS CONCERN. TAKE NOTICE that I have DISMISSED KHOJA ESSALI PEERBHOY KABANI from my service and the Power of Attorney dated 17-3-1930 given to him by me is now revoked and, therefore, I shall not be responsible for any of his dealings with any one.
MAHOMEDBHOY I. M. RAWJEE,
Bombay, 8th June, 1931.
R5204.

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Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no application will be considered before 1st July 1931, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Raj Rishi Dev of Alwar.
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NOTICE

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ALL that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the North side of 1st Marine Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the District and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-six square yards and three-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 18298. Cadastral Survey No. 172, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2429 and Old Street Nos. 64-66-68 and 70 and present Street Nos. 40-42 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by a passage and beyond that partly by the property now or late of Burjorji Rustomji Katrak, on or towards the West partly by a private passage, common to the hereditaments and premises hereby granted and to the property now or late of Aishabai Abdul Aziz and partly by public passage, on or towards the North by a passage and beyond that by the property now or late of Haji Suleman and on or towards the South by the 1st Marine Street aforesaid and the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

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A Thrillingly Magnificent Picture.

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The gayest gale of laughs You've ever had

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Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2437 of 1924 (Bai Kasturbai vs. Jivraj Bhawanji) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—
Ornaments such as links and buttons, set with diamonds, diamonds' kanfuls, ear-stud, nose ring set with diamonds and emeralds, pearl ear-rings, chadda, Toran mala, collar set with diamonds and emeralds, bangles, rakfuls, loose pearls, etc., gold sankias, kandora, patlis, bangles, javhar, ponchis, hira kanthi, necklace, rings, madalias, links and buttons, pocket watch, in Suit No. 977 of 1920 (The Advocate-General vs. Welbai and others):—2 gold wristlets and 3 gold rings, etc.
The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, "GODREJ" SAFE, ETC.
Under instructions from the Court Receiver Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1487 of 1930 (Dawoodbhai vs. Kulsumbai) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—Furniture such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, "Ratcliff and Horner's" safe on stand, drawing room suites, mirror and panel door almyrahs, marble top table, cabinets, bedstead, show-case, E. chandelier, pedestals, wall clock, etc. and in Suit No. 949 of 1929 (Premji vs. Jivibai):—1 "Godrej safe on stand, and two cupboards, and by order of the concerned:—Furniture such as sideboard, iron bedsteads, cabinets, gramophone records, writing table, etc.
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Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Vendors and on account and risk of Dhanrajgirji Raja Narsingirji, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 29th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms in one lot or separate lots:—

6 cases containing two large Busts with two pillars in white Carara Marble.
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For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Vendors or to the undersigned.

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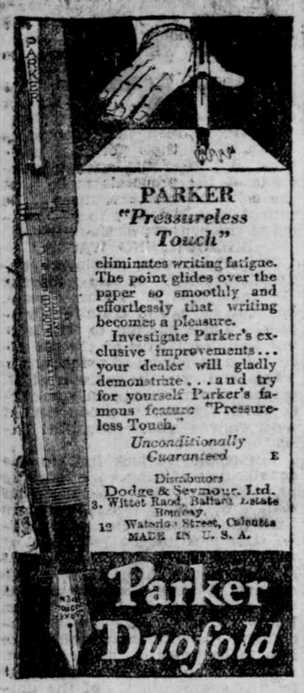

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Interview With A Famous American Journalist

LIGHT THROWN ON SOME IMPORTANT PROBLEMS

Mr. Roy. W. Howard, the famous American journalist, is the head of the Scipps—Howard Newspapers, and controls 25 influential journals.

Below he has discussed with a British journalist, some outstanding problems of public importance.

Mr. Roy W. Howard only agreed to talk with me on condition that I made it plain in anything I wrote that he had no thought or intention beyond speaking for himself and the editorial viewpoint advanced by Scripps-Howard Newspapers, writes a Special correspondent of the "News-Chronicle".

"I am a journalist, not an ambassador or a politician," he said, "and cherishing a great fondness for my own profession, I should dislike very much to appear to step out of my role and into either of the others for which my fondness is infinitely less."

I found Mr. Howard "shocked" (that was his own word) to learn on his arrival in England that there were people talking glibly of the coming war and that the best way to prevent it was to smash up the League of Nations.

I found him keenly interested in the growing trend of economic thought against high tariffs. He said that while the United States remained basically protectionist there was a very definite opinion among thinking people that "Protection Has Gone Mad." (again his own words).

"MOST INADVISABLE".

But let the interview proceed by question and answer.

Myself: What do you think should be America's attitude towards the League of Nations? Can she dissociate herself indefinitely from its organisation and activities?

Mr. Howard: Since America has never had a formal political association with the League there does not seem to me to be any question of dissociation under consideration. If the question refers to America's purely informal observations and to her participation in the industrial and sociological research work of the League I see no reason for a discontinuance of such efforts and much good reason for their continuance.

Myself: Do you regard as feasible co-operation between America and the British Empire without reference to the rest of the world?

Mr. Howard: I regard as most inadvisable political co-operation between any two nations when that co-operation is "without reference to the rest of the world." The day for that sort of thing is past.

HIGH-FLYING.

Myself: What are the main causes of the slump in American prosperity?

Mr. Howard: Many closely related causes have contributed to the present depression in America. There is much evidence to justify the belief that the basic trouble in the United States has been the same maladjustment of the relationship between production and consumption that has been so largely contributory to the present world-wide depression. There has been the same failure to recognise that even our modern age and new production methods have not materially altered the old relationships in the laws of supply and demand.

Myself: Is not one of the causes America's inability to sell her exports?

Mr. Howard: America's inability to market her exports satisfactorily has undoubtedly been a contributing factor in prolonging and intensifying the present depression. However, a major readjustment of our economic situation would have eventuated had there been any diminution of our export business. "No bird ever flew so high that it didn't have to light." We were surely doing some high flying in America in 1928 and 1929.

"CERTAINLY A NOVELTY."

Myself: And if so, is not this inability a consequence of her policy of high protection?

Mr. Howard: Since several generations of able statesmen have been unable to settle the tariff question with the finality your question demands, I shall not attempt to do so. The Scripps-Howard Newspapers fought the existing American tariff Bill, basing their objection on the ground that it was a bad Bill rather than that it was based on a bad principle.

A reasonable protection designed only to prevent foreign dumping has served the United States well in the past, especially during the days when her trade balance was in favour of her imports. Now that America has turned the corner and become an export nation American industrialists and financiers of vision are coming to recognise that a tariff Bill which goes to extremes becomes a liability to our own trade interests and a boon to foreign competitors.

Myself: Do you think that a "scientific" tariff is possible? Or does tariff fixing resolve itself in practice into a scramble among manufacturers?

Mr. Howard: A "scientific" tariff may be a possibility—it would certainly be a novelty. I never knew of one. Because of the many diverse interests of climate, crops and manufactured products within the boundaries of the United States, the American tariff Bill is inevitably a Joseph's coat of many colours, designed to clothe our body politic.

LOWERING BARRIERS.

Myself: What would be the attitude of America towards a movement for the general lowering of tariffs?

Mr. Howard: My answer to this must be a purely personal opinion. I believe, however, that it is an opinion shared by many leaders of thought in the United States. It is not as yet shared by the general public, which has not, of course grasped the full significance of present-day economic trends, I believe that recently the conviction has developed that prohibitive protective tariffs among great nations can succeed only when employed exclusively by one or two great nations. They defeat their own purpose when any considerable number of first-class countries employ them.

There is no appreciable resentment in America against those nations which have thrown up retaliatory tariff walls. Only a few self-seeking and short-sighted politicians ignored or failed to foresee such a natural retaliation.

"So widespread has been the demonstration of the recent failure of our own sky-scraping tariff walls, that there is already talk of a movement to be launched in the United States and designed to bring about some international agreements looking to a general and reciprocal lowering of tariff barriers."

Such a movement would of course be born of enlightened self-interest, somewhat tardily recognising that greed never pays. Such a movement, if it gets under way, will spring from a realisation that no great nation can with profit to itself pursue a policy that ignores the natural and legitimate interests of other countries with which it hopes to increase its trade relations.

Myself: What is the present drift of American opinion in regard to inter-Allied debts?

Mr. Howard: So far as I know there is no drift. Public opinion rests on the belief that a debt is still a debt, regardless of any qualifying adjectives.

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INDEPENDENT MOTHERHOOD IN RUSSIA

Foreigner Observer's Study

Alina Huersch Special Correspondent in Russia of Unity (Chicago) writes:—

Recently I had an opportunity to read several articles on marriage in the issues of "Unity" and the "Survey" and I felt a certain note of inquietude, of alarm even. As I was pondering over this, other vital facts stood before me.

I saw a procession of women

1. An office girl in a small town, not very young, not pretty. "I did not believe in a man's love, I was tired of being alone, and I was sure nobody wanted to marry me. So I decided to have a child independently," she confesses to the woman physician, her friend.

The child is eight years of age, now, and is devotely cared for by the mother and her sister.

2. A country teacher, a serious-minded young woman, living with the aged mother, both very anxious to bring up properly a fatherless boy. The young mother admits that she does not need a husband who would boss her.

3. A woman physician of thirty-two, very active, working hard in a country district. "After all, no matter how a woman is educated, what social position she holds, she must fulfil her obligation as a mother" she admits and decides to have a baby. She takes a leave of absence, goes especially to the city, and returns pregnant. A dead premature child was born. For several weeks the woman was sick. Sad but brave she resolutely said to me: "Next spring I will try again."

4. A dressmaker, left by her husband during the pregnancy. Being out of work and deprived of all meals of existence, she wanted at first to undergo an operation. But as it was necessary to wait in the hospital for a long time she finally decided to give birth. She pulled through unspeakable difficulties and proved to be an excellent mother. I recall prophetic lines from Ellen Key: "From uncertain love of a man, woman turns to the sweet love of a child."

WHAT THE JUDGE DECIDED

But the procession is still moving on.

5. I see a dancer of a state theatre, an unbalanced, nervous individual, extravagant and thoughtless. For several years intimate with a professor of physiology, whose works are printed not only in R. S. F. R. but also in Germany. Under this pressure four times she underwent the specific abortion operation, but when the fifth time came she refused. She was sure that he could support the child well enough; besides she also wanted to have a baby. So in due time she gave a birth to a tiny, frail son. The father helped in very moderate way. She applied to the court. Prof. X, learning that I took interest in the case, came to me, asking me to appear in the court and testify that the woman should not have become a responsible mother as she was rather feeble minded. (The mother of the dancer died in the lunatic asylum). He also asked me to insist that the child should be transferred to him. I confessed before the judge that, in my opinion, neither mother, nor father were valuable as educators. she because of her twist of character and her occupation, he as very poor father to his two daughters whom he left with his legal wife. I proposed that the baby, being a year old, should be established with a reliable person, and that a physician from the Department of Protection of Motherhood should visit him and report to the parents about his progress. The Judge (a woman) did not agree with Professor X.'s demand, nor with mine. She spoke pathetically of "the dancer who also is a woman and as such has a full right to motherhood." The baby was left with mother. the father being obliged to pay a considerable sum of money—"aliments," as it is called here!

7. A cultured, refined girl over thirty, an ardent musician and painter, independent, making her living as an assistant to an architect, falls in love with a married artist. At first he promises to divorce and marry her than learning that she is expecting a child, he changes his plans. The girl indignantly takes entire responsibility on her shoulders, bravely caring for her twin-babies, her mother and sister, of unsusal ability, helping her in this hard time.

COLLEGE-GRADUATES DETERMINATION

7. Then I hear a voice of a college-graduate girl: "Marriage? Never in my life! I will have as many children as I shall be able to support. As to the husband, I do not need him—I do not trust men—I am independent."

Looking at the situation closely and making an analysis of it, I am tempted to admit that the trend of our life in a new social order just in a state of moulding, the propaganda for use of public 'creches' and kindergarten, the fast-growing responsibility of the state boards for children does not exterminate woman's most natural desire for motherhood, while the tendency of the male population is obviously taking another stand.

So much about the women. But what about men who accept the accusation of being false irresponsible, "bossy," men who do not protest, but agree that they may and should be treated only as males of the species? What are we witnessing? A normal process of disintegration of the family? Is this what we must expect? Is this what we should desire?

"HISTORY OF PEACE."

A Recent Publicatoin Reviewed

Reviewing "The History of Peace" by A. C. F. Beales, Mrs. H. A. L. Fisher writes in the "News Chronicle":—

From time immemorial men, as beasts, have tried to settle their differences by fighting. For endless centuries groups of men combined in tribe or clan, in nation and alliances of nations, have waged war against other groups of their fellow men. As their ingenuity gave them command over more and more elaborate means of injuring or killing one another, their warfare became more and more complicated, until in our own day the potentialities of destruction have reached such a pitch that our civilisation stands as it were upon the edge of a black precipice, at the bottom of which is annihilation.

Yet while the gods of war thundered through the ages, the voices of those who strove for peace were faintly audible. As the centuries of bloodshed rolled past here were women, there a church, a saint, a visionary, who held up the banner of peace, torn, trodden perhaps underfoot, but never entirely destroyed.

NO ALTERNATIVE TO WAR?

At this moment peace is not only respectable, but desirable, the peace movement a world-wide organisation with endless ramifications. It owes its strength not only to our memories of the Great War, but also to the labours of those who worked here for peace a century ago, when men and women endured miseries so like our own. In 1815 there was no organisation which provided a possible alternative to war. To-day, thanks in part to the work of those devoted and forgotten pioneers, we have built up, if not a complete, yet a solid structure for the settlement of international disputes.

Mr. Beales, in this careful and well documented study, traces the history of the peace movement. After the Napoleonic wars there arose a number of Peace Societies, which worked for arbitration, for the codification of international law, for disarmament, and for the creation of an international authority. Then, as now, there were those who believed in sanctions, in the erection of a body strong enough to enforce peace. Then, as now, there were others who believed that peace can only rest upon the conscious will for peace of the peoples. Then, as now, the two methods were discussed upon both sides of the Atlantic, among the war-worn nations of Europe, and in the newer communities on the other side of the ocean.

PEACE CONGRESS.

Until somewhere about the middle of the past century England emphasised principles, America evolved methods. The first Peace Congress was, however, held in London, not in America, and there were present only six European delegates, and 26 American, with nearly 300 British. Only two London papers noticed it, and both condemned. Inevitably, the early peace movements suffered from want of worldly wisdom, and from over-simplification. But the movement lived, despite the Crimea, despite the American Civil War, despite an almost uniform warlikeness of the Press (The "Daily News" was the only leading paper to argue, through Charles Dickens's pen, the case for disarmament.) In the different countries of the world peace organisations continued to develop, religious and pacifist in England and America, political elsewhere, some concentrating on the possibilities of arbitration, others on internationalism. International congresses met regularly, and delegates explored their own and each other's difficulties. Arbitration became more and more reputable, as it showed itself to be practicable.

MILLIONAIRES AND PEACE.

By the end of the nineteenth century "the solidarity of the whole world had become a fact universally recognised in every international sphere except that of politics"—unfortunately a large exception. But much had been done. Peace had come to be recognised as something not only negative—the avoidance of war—but positive, the search for some international organisation which would make war unnecessary. Three separate millionaires—Nobel, Ginn and Carnegie—had given munificent endowments. The Peace Society was about to celebrate its centenary. The Palace of Peace was opened at The Hague. And then came the Great War.

CONSTRUCTIVE SCHEMES.

The Treaties that ended the War contained, as we are apt to forget, the first real constructive scheme for the maintenance of peace and the long labours for peace which seemed so despairingly wasted are perhaps only now bearing fruit. Never before, surely, has there been so much hard thinking, such solid determination, as well as that ardent idealism which cannot be destroyed by the worst disaster. None can tell what the future has in store. We may hope, or we may fear, according to our temperament. But that a real effort towards constructive peace has been made it is impossible to deny. Mr. Beales, in his careful book, has provided a wealth of material for the student of history and of politics. It is the kind of book, necessary, no doubt, but disappointing, in that the facts are so laboriously and conscientiously set forth that the broad outlines are hard to discern. In short, it is difficult to see the wood for the trees.

The summaries are very useful and some day Mr. Beales's faithful and praiseworthy labours may provide the material for another work in which his fine story of faith, and triumph, and disillusionment, and faith yet again may be more glowingly told.

FIELD, FACTORY AND WORKSHOP

Working Class Housing—Mysore Railway Strike —Trade Union Unity—Labour Research— Japanese T. U. Movement—Socialism And U. S. Traders—British Engineering Workers

Scandalous Housing For Workingclass In Bombay

The Labour camp in Matunga is a veritable scandal. It is an outrage on society. That it is owned and managed by the City Improvement Trust makes it still more scandalous and outrageous. It passes one's comprehension how the Improvement Board can tolerate the existence of such housing conditions. But that they do exist under their very nose, is an eloquent commentary on the sense of responsibility our City Fathers have towards their wards.

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The camp presents the aspect of a deserted village; but as one approaches it one notices there is some life in it—life in its most despairing form. The tenements are occupied by those afflicted with acute poverty. They are mostly the workless who are willing to work, but cannot find it. They have their families and children to look after and support. The question of daily bread stares at them as each day dawns. They drag on the days on the verge of strvation. Yet these "miserables" are required to pay rent out of practically no earning!

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Corrugated tin sheets form the roof and the walls of these tenements. The whole camp looks more like a cattle shed than a human habitation. Each "room" is about 8 x 10 feet with an apology of a door. The rental is Re. 1 per week. The occupant has to pay it whether he has secured work or not.

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Imagine a "room" of this tiny size shared by a family of four persons. Inquiries in this Labour Camp go to show that on an average about three to four persons share one "room." In not a few instances one comes across two families occupying the same "room" without even an apology of a partition to separate one couple from the other.

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The same "room" serves as kitchen store-room and bed-room. In the hot weather this hovel is like a furnace.

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So much for the Labour Camp in Matunga. Let us see the housing of the tannery workers in Dharavi. The following facts culled from an authoritative report will be of agonising interest.

* * * * *

"Almost all the workers live in sheds constructed by the owners of the factories (tanneries) in which they are employed. A shed of 20 x 23 feet accommodated 30 men; another shed which was 10 x 12 feet accommodated 10 persons and a third one which was 8 x 12 feet and which accommodated six workers was only 3½ feet in height!

* * * * *

A very negligible number of workers who happen to live with their families share the same shed with other workers after constructing near one end a temporary partition of broken planks, gunny bags and sheets of kerosene oil tins. The sheds are without plinths. In the case of only a few there is a small hole in one of the walls which serves the purpose of a window. The hall is their kitchen, their dining room, their dressing room and their sleeping apartment. No ray of the sun can enter the room at any time. That is how they are built."

Mysore Railwaymen Down Tools

(From Our Correspondent).

MYSORE, June 5.

Over 700 workmen employed in the Mysore Railway workshops have downed tools as a protest against the action of the authorities to cut down the number of working days.

RETRENCHMENT

It would appear that the management as a policy of retrenchment, wanted to reduce the number of working days. The workmen agreed to work for 24 days in the months instead of the 26 days as at present. On the 3rd instant, a notice was put up that the Management had decided to reduce the number of working days to 16.

DOWN TOOLS

Yesterday morning, the workmen came out in a body and the strike continues. The workmen are making a representation to the Dewan.

GRIEVANCES

The grievances of the workmen are that on the plea of irregular attendance, the management recently discharged from service some workers though the workmen agreed to forego two days' wages, instead of a reduction of the staff. The labourers also want that they should be granted 26 working days and that shop holidays must be treated as leave with pay.

Unity In Trade Union Ranks

(From A Correspondent.)

In the clash of ideals and personalities which forms so prominent a feature of the Indian Trade Union movement, real work is being neglected. Early last month a Conference representative of all schools of thought in the Indian Labour movement met in Bombay with a view to create unity in the Trade Union Congress. There was, of course, a lot of speech-making and the different schools of thought put forward their particular points of view. After all this the question of unity stands where it was except that a committee has been appointed to explore all avenues for a united workers' movement.

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In the Bombay Conference three distinctive groups were visible. The one, the extreme left, considers the Trade Union only as the basis of the consolidation of class solidarity of the working class for overthrowing capitalism and installing the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. In other words, having accepted class war as the basic principle of the Labour movement, this group will not reconcile itself to anything smacking of class collaboration. Relentless pursuit of the class war culminating in the declaration of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat under a radical and revolutionary programme—this is its slogan. It believes unity is impossible except on this basis.

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The other group, the extreme right, is composed of "moderate reformists". It is true the leaders of this group have been the pioneers of the Trade Union movement in this country. They are averse to accepting class war as the basic programme and policy of the Trade Union Movement. On the other hand, they are staunch advocates of class collaboration, i.e., they pursue the path of reconciling the interests of capital and Labour. They stand for "reform" as opposed to "revolution".

* * * * *

The third group is of the Centrists. They, like the extreme leftists, believe that the Trade Union is an organ of class struggle. In no circumstances can the object of any Trade Union be to reconcile the interests of capital and Labour. These Centrists are neither gradualists, reformists nor do they assume the pose of irreconcilability. Their view is that "the basic political demand of the Indian Working-class is the termination of Imperialist domination, overthrow of capitalism and the socialisation of the means of production." They advocate the policy that the Indian Trade Union should support and actively participate in the struggle for national freedom from he point of view of the working-class.

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But they are not fanatics with blurred vision. They would reject both the extreme tendencies, because they recognise that the intrests of the workers can be advanced only by united action. Such being the case they deplore the split in the ranks of the Trade Union Movement. In spite of their ideological identity with the extreme leftists, they want to face the facts as they present themselves as practical men.

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All the sections, however, wax eloquent on the need for unity and united front. But the extreme left will not reconcile itself when the question of unity demands mutual adjustment which is incompatible with its conception of radicalism. It does not believe in unity between incompatibles. The extreme leftists, therefore, stand out as a group, the group of irreconcilables. The two other sections therefore, are left to explore the avenues of unity. The unity committee was accordingly appointed with Messrs. V. V. Giri, Jamnadas Mehta, Tyab Shaik, Shiva Rao and others as members.

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This rather lengthy notice of the Trade Union Unity Conference is necessitated by the announcement of the President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, calling another Unity Conference in Calcutta. To the Bombay Conference representatives from all trade Unions were invited and unions affiliated to the A. I. T. U. were represented therein. In view of this fact the present move of Subash Babu seems to be unnecessary as it would mean only a duplication of the efforts in one and the same direction. Besides it will entail a lot of avoidable expenditure for the Trade Unions to send representatives. This, in the existing conditions, most of the unions may not be able to meet.

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Moreover what new purpose is going to be served by a new conference? The Bombay Conference has so clarified the issues that there remains little or nothing at all to be done in the way of elucidating views. What remains to be done now is to make the unity an accomplished fact by cooperating with the Unity Committee which has asked the Executive Committee of the A. I. T. U. C. to send two representatives to join it.

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The Bombay move has the support of most of the important Unions throughout India. Until this committee has completed its work, the annual sessions of the All-India Trade Union Congress should be stayed, for the success of the Congress depends on the measure of support it has from the individual unions. Messages to this effect have seen sent to Subhas Babu and Mr. Mukundilal Sircar. As it stands to-day the A. I. T. U. C. is only a misnomer. Under the existing conditions its annual session will have little or no bearing on the working-class movement, though it may serve as a good propaganda stunt for those who control it. And they are those who constitute the group of the irreconcilables.

LABOUR RESEARCH BUREAU.

(From a Correspondent.)

Research forms one of the most important functions in scientific advancement of Society. The absence of an efficient research organisation under the aegis of the Trade Union movement in India has considerably reacted to the disadvantage of the growth of proper labour organisations on scientific basis. In Bombay the Central Labour Board, now defunct, tried to organise research without any result. In Madras the Labour Board has a research department; but it is regrettable that it has not done any creditable work in this direction. With the growing interest in labour problem among the young intellectuals, the question of organising an efficient Labour Research Bureau on an All-India basis is considerably facilitated.

* * * * *

I have received a printed appeal which announces the establishment of a Labour Research Bureau in Bombay. The appeal states: "With a view to promote the study of the problems created by the growth of modern industries as well as to foster the development of the labour movement in the right line, the Labour Research Bureau has been established. The solution of the problem depends upon a correct approach to it. The nature of the problem must be clearly grasped before it can be solved."

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The L. S. B. has, therefore, taken the following tasks in hand:

1. To gather statistical and other materials regarding the conditions of the industrial workers;

2. To place these materials, in simplified and systematized shape, before the public for creating sympathy for the workers;

3. To investigate into the causes of industrial disputes, and find out the way to their elimination;

4. To publish tracts and pamphlets on economic and social questions.

5. To arrange public lectures and discussions on the conditions of the working class as well as on the ways and means for improving them.

6. To organize study circles with the object of promoting a clear grasp and proper approach to the social problems confronting the modern world;

7. To build up a library and organize a reading room with a view to make the modern social thoughts easily accessible to the workers and to those interested in the labour problem;

8. To promote the growth of the existing Trade Unions and to aid the creation of others;

9. To organize classes for training Trade Union workers.

* * * * *

The Bureau will be conducted by a Committee of five, two of whom will act as Secretaries. Eventually, there will be an Advisory Council, the members of which will be delegates from Trade Unions and representatives of the supporters of the Bureau. To those subscribing three rupees a year, all the publications of the Bueau will be supplied free of charge. Those contributing a lump sum of Rs. 500 or more will be reckoned and publicly announced as patrons of the Bureau.

* * * * *

The Committee of the Bureau is composed of Dr. G. Y. Chitnis, P.H. D., principal of the Labour College. Mr. V. B. Karnik, Advocate, High Court, Dr. M. R. Shetty. Mr. N. S. Chetty, B. Com. and Miss Maniben Kara.

All communications and enquiries to be addressed to the Secretaries, Labour Research Bureau, 41, Hanuman Terrace, Lamington Road.

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The Secretaries of the L. S. B. under whose signature the appeal referred to above is issued, say: "We believe that our undertaking will have the sympathy of all wishing the welfare of the workers, and interested in the solution of the problems of the modern world. We call upon the ardent young men and women to join hands with us in this undertaking. Finally, we appeal for funds necessary for making the Labour Research Bureau a useful institution."

Japanese Trade Union Movement.

(I.F.T.U.) The growth of industrialism in the last few years has brought with it the growth of trade unionism. In 1923 there were 432 trade unions with 125,551 members, in 1926 488 unions with 284,739 members and at present 650 unions with 342,379 members. The percentage of organised industrial workers has increased from 3.17 per cent. in 1923 to 6.13 per cent. in 1926 and 7.17 per cent. in 1930.

INTERNAL DIVISION.

Unfortunately, the growth of modern trade unionism in Japan has gone hand in hand with internal trade union divisions. The movement consists of a so-called "Right Wing," a centre and a "Left Wing." A committee founded for the promotion of social legislation, to which most of the "free" trade unions belong, has happily, however, brought a certain degree of unity into the Movement by centralising many more or less independent unions. This Committee, to which the General Federation of Labour (one of the oldest and largest of the national organisations) also belongs, now numbers about 200,000 trade unionists. To the Centre belong about 40,000 members; the kernel of this group, the National Federation of Trade Unions, takes the standpoint of the strict industrial union and is opposed to the General Federation of Labour. The Left Wing, which may be regarded as Communist, has had much to suffer in the last few years from disruptions and internal difficulties: in 1929 it split into two groups, the Legalists and the Illegalists, and it is now of little importance.

PART OF INTELLECTUALS.

As in most non-European countries, the intellectualists have played a large part in the founding of the trade union movement of Japan; in fact, Suzuki, who founded the first trade union in 1911 may therefore be regarded as the father of the trade union movement of Japan, belongs to this group. In view of the growth of the movement and the creation of a general staff drawn from the ranks of the workers only. Suzuki recently resigned his post as president of the Federation of Labour. Although he was requested to continue at least to give the movement the benefit of his advice, he persisted in his decision to devote himself in future to workers' education. He gives the following reasons for this decision:

WORKERS MUST LEAD.

"In the first place, the number of persons of the trade union movement who are not manual workers should be limited: they must, when the time is ripe, withdraw from direct leadership. Secondly, the Federation of Labour has already constructed a solid organisation, and the workers can now carry on their trade union work successfully themselves. As I am not a manual worker, it is much better that I should be outside the trade union movement and give my attention from outside to the various subsidiary tasks necessary for the future growth of the Movement. I believe that such routine work is both now and in future of the utmost importance for the Movement. . . . . It is undoubtedly better for the leadership to be in the hands of the workers who have had personal experience of the life in factories and workplaces. The work begun twenty years ago, which led subsequently to the creation of the Federation of Labour, is now ended—that is to say, we have constructed an independent trade union movement."

Socialism Spectre Scares U. S. Trade Leaders.

Capitalism is on trial and, unless something is done speedily to stimulate employment, Socialist remedies will gain ground.

Such was the warning keynote truck by the majority of speakers addressing the 3,000 delegates to the Chamber of Commerce convention which met at Atlantic City the other day to discuss the business depression and possible remedies for it.

DANGEROUS CURE.

Attention was frequently called to the suggested dangerous cure of a trade dictator at Washington which, although it is opposed by President Hoover, is said to have powerful backing. The central notion underlying the plan is that the Government should set up an equivalent to the War Industries Board which, under President Wilson, had supreme authority over all business.

FILENE VOICES WARNING.

Edward Filene, Boston merchant prince, told the convention to-day that the confidence of the masses has been shaken and that they are "turning to politicians and mountebanks who claim to know answer to the present unemployment problem."

HIGH WAGES.

He predicted that a broader and more stable prosperity than ever would return if businessmen measured up to their jobs. His programme included high wages, mass production and mass distribution which, in turn, would bring high consumption and low prices.

WAGE CUT MOVE.

The question of wage reduction in this country is expected to come to a head soon. The majority of industrialists believed that lower wage levels are inevitable if unemployment conditions are to be improved. Organized labour has announced its intention of opposing any such move vigorously. Unless general trade conditions improve, the outlook is not reassuring.

LAMONT HITS WAGE CUTS.

Robert Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, issued what is believed to have been a warning from Hoover when he told the convention that the wage cutting remedy must be avoided if bitter and destructive strikes are to be obviated.

NO CUT IN FORDS.

Simultaneously Henry Ford announced that there will be no wage reductions in any of his factories or in any of the 5,000 other concerns which supply him with motor parts.—"Chicago Tribune."

ENGINEERING DEADLOCK

Rank And File Oppose Concessions

The labour situation in the engineering industry has become serious. The negotiations between the employers and the unions for the revision of working conditions have broken down, and the employers will shortly decide on their next step, writes the Labour Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" in mail week.

The executives of the forty unions met on Thursday and passed a resolution stating that the terms contained in the employers' proposals did not contain a reasonable basis for discussion and that they, therefore, had no alternative but to inform the employers that they could not authorise further negotiations upon such terms. This resolution was communicated yesterday to the employers, who, in reply, said they regretted the decision, and were sorry this position had been reached; the only thing they could do was to report to the National Federation, which would decide what further action should be taken.

CONCESSIONS OPPOSED.

A grave aspect of the unions' decision on Thursday is that the concessions tentatively put forward by the union negotiators no longer stand. During the last fortnight there have been mass meetings in all parts of the country, and almost every union has found strong resistance to the concessions proposed. This is particularly the case with the important concession to agree with the employers that piece rates should be fixed on the basis of 25 per cent. on time rates instead of 33 1-3 per cent., as has been the practice since 1919. There is also opposition to the suggestions for new rates for workers on the shift system.

The strong hostility in the conference made it clear that even had the employers accepted the union negotiators' proposals (which they did not) they would not have met with the ready approval of the men.

There has been no indication of what the employers' next step will be. The district associations will be consulted before the policy of the Federation is announced. When the unions were approached on January 30 Sir Allan Smith said definitely that "if we cannot secure prompt and adequate relief for the industry from adjustments of the working conditions" the employers would be compelled to ask the unions to meet them on "the general wages question." Had the concessions tentatively offered by the two sides remained in the field there might have been hope of better success in renewed negotiations, but it seems doubtful, at the moment, whether they can be taken up again. Mr. W. H. Hutchinson, the Chairman of the Union's negotiators, is speaking at Oldham to-morrow and may throw some light on the situation. He said yesterday that it was understood after the last joint meetings on April 15 and 16 that both sets of proposals were withdrawn, and the employers returned to theirs of January 30.

EMPLOYERS' PROPOSALS.

The original proposals of the employers put forward on January 30 were that "as matters of urgency" the following revisions should be considered:—

WORKING WEEK: 48 instead of 47 hours.

OVERTIME: To be computed after a full week. First four hours at time and a quarter; remainder at time and a half. At present overtime is reckoned on a daily basis, and time and a half is paid until midnight and double time afterwards.

NIGHT SHIFTS:—52 hours at day rate, plus one-ninth. At present 47 hours at day rate, plus two-thirds.

TWO AND THREE SHIFT SYSTEM: First and second shifts payment for hours worked at plain time rates; third shift, payment for hours worked at night shift rates. At present 47 hours' pay is paid to all employed, even if the shift is shorter.

PAYMENT BY RESULTS: Piece prices to be so fixed as to enable a man of average ability to earn 25 per cent. on his base rate. At present the figure is 33⅓ per cent.

Other important subjects like the manning of machines and interchangeability of labour were raised, but were not gone into by the joint committee of the two sides. In that committee the employers modified their original proposals to the following:—

OVERTIME: Time and a quarter for first three hours; time and a half thereafter. Limitation to 30 hours in any four consecutive weeks to remain.

NIGHT SHIFTS: 52 hours' duration paid at time and one-sixth. Overtime night shift at time and one-third.

TWO AND THREE SHIFT SYSTEM: First shift, 43 hours paid at plain time; second shift, 37½ hours paid at time and one-eight; third shift, 37½ hours paid at time and one-eighth.

Subject to the above proposals being accepted in principle, the employers would be willing to drop the proposal for a 48-hour day shift week.

THE UNIONS' PROPOSALS.

The negotiators on the union side tentatively put forward a series of counter proposals, while at the same time denying any justification for the employers' suggestions:—

OVERTIME:—Time and one-third up to twelve o'clock and time and two-thirds thereafter. Twenty-four hours in any four consecutive weeks.

NIGHT SHIFT: Time and a quarter.

TWO AND THREE SHIFT SYSTEM: First shift, 43 hours at 47 hours' pay; second shift, 37½ hours at 47 hours' pay; third shift, 37½ hours at 47 hours' pay.

WORKING WEEK: Adhere to 47 hours.

PAYMENT BY RESULTS: 25 per cent. instead of 33-1/3 per cent. on base rates.

It will be seen that both sides advanced on their original position. But after the frank criticisms of the proposals made at the conference of executives it cannot be taken that they command the consent of the unions.

SHIPBUILDING WAGES.

The Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, which is also moving for reductions of labour costs, has not yet tabled definite proposals, but it has put to the unions the alternatives of (1) the direct method of general reductions in wages and (2) "the revision of all restrictive arreements and practices which prevent the production of work on the most economical basis."

The employers look first to the equalisation of time-work rates by revising cases where districts and classes of labour receive more than the national rates. Secondly, they look to the reduction of rates paid to various classes of men who earn much above the average. Platers are instanced who earn up to 5s. 10d. an hour. Extra allowances, the use of machinery, and interchangeability are also to be brought under review, and the employers have appealed for the co-operation of the unions.

"ROMANCE OF HINDU SOCIETY"

Women Should Keep Indoors

(From Our Correspondent).

MYSORE, June 4.

By an overwhelming majorities, the Mysore Representative Assembly approved the general principles of the Chandrasekhra Iyer Committee report on the question of Hindu Law Reform regarding the rights of women. The Bill will be introduced in the Legislative Council, which meets at Bangalore on the 15th inst.

NOT INFERIOR

Mrs. Kamalamma Dasappa and Mrs. Sakamma, lady member of the Assembly made eloquent speeches in support of the Bill. The first speaker referred to the heroic part played by women in the Civil Disobedience Campaign. This disproved the fact that women were inferior to men. The time had come when women had to be given their legitimate rights.

ROMANCE OF HINDU SOCIETY

The opposition to the introduction of any change in the existing law was led by Mr. Visvesvariah, Advocate, Sagar. He quoted authorities in support of his contention and opined that in Hindu Society, the position of women was one of dependance and that the whole romance of Hindu Society would be destroyed if women were treated on a footing of equality with men it was the duty of the women to keep in-doors and manage the household.

RELIGION IN DANGER!

Other speakers who also opposed the measure opined that any change was a transgression of Hindu Dharma. But Mr. M. P. Sanasekara Rao, Advocate, Bangalore, and Editor, Mysore Law Journal, speaking in support of the Bill, in a lucid speech pointed out that reform of Hindu Law was the consequence of changing times. The present Bill did not aim at changing the existing law and there was absolutely no fear of the Hindu Dharma being lost.

Speaker after speaker referred to the defects in the present system, especially the hardship caused to the widows and pleaded for greater inheritance rights for women.

Beawar Congress Parties Unite

By concerted efforts of several friends, a compromise has been effected between the two parties of the Congress at Beawar and the Committee constituted as below will work for the present year:—

President.—Seth Ghisulal Jajodia.

General Secretary.—Mr. Jamaluddin Makhmoor.

Secretary and Joint Secretary.—Mr. Kishor Bhai Sharma, Sardar Bhikam Singh, Pundit Gopilal Sharma.

Vice-Presidents.—Mr. Ghulam Husain Khan Vakil, Mr. Shubh Karan Jaria.

Representatives for the Provincial C. C. are as under:—1. Seth Ghisulal Jajodia, 2. Mr. Jamaluddin Makhmoor, 3. Kishor Bhai Sharma, 4. Mr. Amolak Chand Surana, 5. Rishi Dutt Mehta, 6. Jainarayanji Vyas, 7. Swami Mohan Ram, 8. Mr. Ghulam Husain Khan Vakil, 9. H. Mukat Biharilal Vakil, 10. Mr. Shubhkaran Jadia.

"We Are In For A Big Thing And We Intend To See It Through."

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PT. JAWAHARLAL'S MYSORE SPEECH.

200 Addresses Presented To Him During His South Indian Tour.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, June 5.

Three distinguished members of the Working Committee of the Congress visited this Presidency during the last two months. They are Messrs. J. M. Sen Gupta, K. F. Nariman and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Of the three, Mr. Sen Gupta alone was able to address a public meeting in the city of Madras.

LIGHTNING TOUR.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has just concluded 10 days' strenuous tour in the Presidency. Wherever he went he has captured the imagination of one and all. He has stormed his way into the affections of the younger generation particularly whom he has endeared by his simple manners, exalted idealism and dauntless courage. His lightning tour through this Presidency has produced wonderful results and generated a Congress current which will be of immense use for peace or war.

Everywhere he went, he has appealed to the people to have faith in Mahatma Gandhi, religiously observe the Delhi Pact, do constructive work in the period of truce and be prepared for war if and when it comes.

MYSORE SPEECH.

At Mysore which he visited last he delivered an inspiring address from which the following are extracts:—

"To-day we feel that we have something in us which we did not realise before. We feel that we have also something in us which will knock down the mighty British Empire. We are conscious of strength enough to win freedom and we are confident and optimistic of success. We do not care what happens in Conferences and the like. The fundamental question is always one of inner strenth and of the sanction you have behind you.

DANGEROUS WORK.

"We are in for a big thing and we intend to see it through. It will be folly to imagine that the work before us is easy work. It is dangerous work and has risks. But we have qualities of grit and endurance which can be compared to that of the bull dog. Our success depends on the measure of response we get from the men and women of India."

ADDRESSES GALORE.

During his tour Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru visited Tuticorin, Tinnevelly, Trivandrum, Quilon, Aleppy, Cochin, Trichur, Calicut, Olavakkode, Coimbatore, Coonoor, Bangalore and Mysore.

He was literally deluged with addresses from several Municipalities and other public bodies. Over 200 addresses were presented to him during his short stay in this Presidency.

TEMPLE ENTRY SATYAGRAHA BY CONGRESS.

200 Kerala Volunteers Ready.

(From Our Correspondent).

CALICUT, June 8.

Vigorous temple-entry Satyagraha is contemplated by the Kerala Congress Committee immediately. It is understood Sjt. Kelappan, President, Kerala Congress Committee is willing to start a campaign with 200 volunteers at the Guruvayur temple.

Regarding Satyagraha at the Trichur temple, it is stated Mr. Herbert, the Dewan of Cochin, warned the Untouchables against taking the risk of Satyagraha.

ANOTHER FIRE AT CAWNPORE

House Completely Burnt Down.

CAWNPORE, June 8.

On Sunday morning yet another fire was noticed in a house at Dungri Mohal behind Kanghi Mohal, which were the worst affected areas during the March riots and have since been completely evacuated by Hindus.

The fire was noticed only after 8 a.m. The fire brigade immediately rushed to the scene.

A party of police constables from Colonel Ganj Thana and Kirana Seva Samiti volunteers followed a little later and the fire was brought under control and completely extinguished by 10 a.m. All goods in the house were completely consumed. No loss of life occurred. Police are investigating.—A. P.

NOT TO IMMERSE TAZIAS.

Cawnpore Muslims' Decision.

CAWNPORE, June 8.

Representatives of Cawnpore Muslims held a meeting on Saturday night at Hafiz Hidayat Hosain's bungalow, Nawab Khaqin Husain presiding, and decided that they should not immerse tazias unless their demands were satisfied and to adopt all possible constitutional means for achieving their object.—A. P.

LEADERS' ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

Public Reception To Subhas Babu

Leaders are coming from various parts of India to attend the momentous mettings of the Congress Working Committee. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Babu Subash Chndra Bose, Sjt. Rajendra Prasad and Konda Venkattapayya of Andhra are already in the city and the others will be coming to-day.

PUBLIC RECEPTION.

Babu Subash Chandra Bose and Babu Rajendra Prasad who arrived by Calcutta Mail were given public reception at the Bori Bunder Station on behalf of the B. P. C. C. Sjt. K. F. Nariman, President and Messrs. S. K. Patil and Abid Ali, General Secretaries, of the B. P. C. C. received the leaders on the station.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Pandit Malaviya disappointed the public by keeping their arrival secret.

TO-DAY'S ARRIVALS.

To-day's arrivals will include Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Dr. Ansari, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Alam, Sjt. M. S. Aney, Sardar Sardul Sing, Dr. Syed Mahamud, Sjt. C. R. Rajagopalacharlar and Dr. Patrabhi Sitaramayya.

New Urdu Illustrated Weekly

A new national Urdu weekly under the name of "Congress will be started from Lahore in a few days. It will be illustrated and will contain political, educational, literary and other articles of popular interest. It will not champion any particular class or brand of interests.

WANTED JOINT ELECTORATE

Resolution Of Faridpur Muslim Conference

The following resolution embodying the agreement of all parties was placed before the full session of the Faridpur District Muslim Conference presided over by Mr. Nurul Haque, and passed unanimously. The resolution was moved by Moulvi Tamizuddin Ahmad, M. L. C. and was supported by Khan Bahadur Moulvi Altmuzzaman, M. L. C. the Chairman of the District Board of Faridpur, Moulvi Mohammad Ismail, B. L., Moulvi Moazzam Hosain Chowdhury (alias Lal Mia) Zemindar and Moulvi Abdul Hakim, editor of the "Hanafee":—

This Conference urges upon the Government and the Muslim members of the Round Table Conference to see that amongst others, the just rights of the Musalmans of this province as noted below are secured for the community in the coming constitutional changes:—

1. That the Muslims of Bengal must have a clear majority of the whole house in the Legislature of this province and that this essential demand must not be allowed to be whittled down.

2. That the representation of the various communities in this province in the Legislature should be through a system of separate electorates which, in the opinion of this Conference is quite sound in principle and particularly suited to the conditions prevailing in this country.

3. That in case this demand of the Muslims to have a majority of representation in the whole house in the Legislature of this province through separate electorates is not agreed to by the sister community of the Hindus the Muslims would be prepared, for the sake of compromise, to relinquish their demand for representation through separate electorates, so far as this province is concerned in favour of a system of joint electorates without any reservation of seats for any community, on the following conditions:—

(a) That all special constituencies for the benefit of landholding, commercial and interests shall be abolished.

(b) That the franchise should be lowered at least to the standard of the Union Board electorates.

(c) That proper and adequate provisions including the adoption of voting by proxy shall be made for giving facilities to pardanashin women voters, particularly Muslim female voters, for exercising their rights of franchise with proper observance of the system of parda prevailing in this country.

4. That it should be clearly understood that the Muslims of this province would never tolerate to be once more relegated to the position of a statutory minority inspite of their numerical superiority, as was done by the Government of India Act, 1919, on the basis of the universally condemned Lucknow Pact.

5. That the Muslims must have a proper and adequate share commensurate with their numerical strength in the province, in all branches of public service.

6. That no constitutional changes particularly the grant of responsibility at the centre, will be acceptable to the Muslim community without adequate safeguards for their fundamental rights.—"Musalman."

FIRE AT JALGAON.

JALGAON, June 7.

Loss estimated at Rs. 15,000 was caused by a serious fire which broke out here this morning in a residential gum business tenement. The fire broke out in the residential portion of the building and quickly spread to three adjoining shops which were completely gutted.

Prompt action by the Municipal authorities helped to localise the fire despite a high wind which was blowing at the time.

The cause of the fire is unknown and loss is covered by insurance.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT BLAME COLLECTOR FOR NOT DOING DUTY.

(Continued from page 1)

was not far from the spot. It was no time for him to turn aside and leave it.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S DUTY.

Further the Commission believe it to be very important that the District Magistrate in periods of grave disturbance should himself be in the City as much as possible, until the situation had been brought under control.

On the subject the resolution says that the Governor-in-Council considers that in weighing the facts given by the Commission, which bear on the action of the District Magistrate when he left the City (Meston Road area), a full account should be taken on Mr. Sale's own explanation as given in his evidence.

FAILED TO TAKE PROMPT ACTION.

There seems to have been no serious attack on the Meston Road Temple, still less any actual burning of it, when Mr. Sale was near the spot. The burning of the Chauk mosque apparently took place still later. It is proper to state these facts in justice to the District Magistrate, as events showed his judgment of the situation was at fault, but in leaving the spot to draw up and issue the curfew order, there was on his part no idea of shirking his duty.

His mistake lay in failure to make prompt and correct appreciation of the position. He failed also in realising the necessity of that active personal handling of measures for suppressing disorder, which is incumbent on a District Magistrate in emergencies of this nature. His personal control of the operations on the spot was more essential as the Superintendent of Police was a comparatively junior officer, who had only taken charge four days before.

APPRECIATING POSITION.

The failure of the District Magistrate to appreciate the situation was further evidenced by the fact that he did not, until the morning of 25th March, ask the Government for that further assistance both in troops and police, the need of which should have been apparent on 24th. He would have been better advised had he neglected all other duties in order to take personal charge of the operation within the City itself.

The Governor-in-Council records these conclusions with greater reluctance because Mr. Sale is an officer whose career has been characterised by conscientious and devoted discharge of his duties.

While making full allowance for the heavy strain to which he was subjected by the course of the civil disobedience movement, the Governor-in-Council feels that it will not be possible to expect that measure of confidence which is essential to the restoration of peace between the communities in Cawnpore if Mr. Sale remains in charge of the District.

There is no reason to hold that the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Rogers, displayed any want of activity in dealing with the riots. If his efforts appear to have lacked in effectiveness, adequate explanation lies in the fact that he was without experience of the city.—

POLICE INACTIVITY.

Proceeding the Commission declared: "There is no doubt in our mind that during the first three days of the riot, people did not show that activity in the discharge of their duties, which was expected of them." The Commission refer to the breakdown of the Watch and Ward system and think that the constables were not going on their beats, one picket reporting "All quiet" in the area where crimes were being committed.

IGNORANT OFFICERS.

The great tragedy throughout the worst days of the riot was the inadequate appreciation of the situation by local authorities, their ignorance of happenings inside Mohallas and consequently, their failure to take effective action to protect the lives and property of the people."

TRIBUTE TO VIDYARTHI.

The Commission assess the death roll between four hundred and four hundred and fifty and say tha a large number of temples and mosques were burnt and desecrated and a very large number of houses burnt and pillaged. They pay a tribute to Mr. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi for his selfless devotion in rendering succour to distressed people. The resolution associates Government with this tribute and says the attitude of the Congress Committee generally acquits them of any deliberate intention of causing communal riot.

POLICE FAILURE.

The Commission hold that the Government of the United Provinces acted promptly as soon as they were informed of the insufficiency of the force in Cawnpore.

HON. MAGISTRATES BLAMED.

Referring to the Honorary Magistrates and leading non-officials the report says that their high civic position entails special responsibilities on such occasions and any one occupying such position should have come forward freely to exercise his influence. In this there was conspicuous failure.

LACK OF ACTION BY POLICE.

The Governor-in-Council does not agree with certain observations of the Commission, such as failure to press home lathi charges and meagreness of arrests, but he is obliged to agree that there seems to be no sufficient explanation of the fact that in certain typical cases, in particular, burning of Meston Road Temple of Bazaar (Bazaza) Mosque, no effective action was taken, in spite of the presence of police bodies in the vicinity. There is again evidence that individual constable or bodies of constables failed in their duty to attack or apprehend rioters or keep in custody those handed over to them.

SEPA SAMITI PRAISED.

He adds that as recommended by the Commission measures to ensure agreement between civil and military authorities in advance and to maintain (?) up-to-date schemes for dealing with communal and other disturbances are being taken by the Local Government in consultation with the General Officer Commanding, Eastern Command. The Commission finally pay tribute to the United Province Kiran Seva Samiti, who removed the dead bodies and helped the wounded during the riots and their Honorary Secretary, Mr. Bhahin, is praised for the excellence of their organisation.—A.P.

"LET US POOL OUR RESOURCES."

Mysore Dewan's Appeal For Co-operation.

MYSORE, June 8.

The seven days' session of the Mysore Assembly concluded today, adopting the budget. Closing the proceedings, Sir Mirza Ismail referred in significant terms to the passing of the Hindu Law Reform Bill which, wording to eminent authorities on law, had not only done a great service to the Hindu society in Mysore, but given the lead to the rest of India, service for which Mysore with its "compact manageable and homogenous unit" was admirably suited to perform. He said:—

POLICY OF COURAGE.

"We have been able to set an example in many matters." There were many other matters respecting which reform was urgently required and these would be pressed forward in the busy years following the new All-India constitution. The Dewan welt at length with the distress caused by falling agricultural prices and made a fervent plea for earnest public co-operation in a policy of courage in the face of many disturbing factors mainly attributable to world causes.

THE WALK OUT.

He pointed out how impolitic and utterly futile and unhelpful were the steps adopted by a few who walked out and abstained from taking active part in the proceedings of the House. There were two sides to every question and Government had the interest of the country as much at heart as any non-official member of the Assembly.

APPEAL FOR CO-OPERATION.

Concluding the Dewan reiterated his appeal for co-operation in a united effort for meeting the extraordinary, though temporary, economic situation, which could be overcome only if we all pulled together. "Let us pool our resources, whether of money, brains, or physical strength, refusing to be influenced by forces of defeatism or pessimism and meet difficulties with high courage and determination and not be beaten. It is everyone's duty to make this effort and is also to everyone's interests."

The speech was received with applause. The Assembly adjourned "sine die".—A.P.

NULL BAZAR MERCHANTS SURRENDER TO SEVIKAS.

They Seal Their Foregn Cloth.

As already announced the Desh Sevikas began their intensive picketing yesterday at Nal Bazaar. They picketed in three shifts from 9 a. m. in the morning to 9 p.m. in the evening. We thank the following merchants for having sealed up their foreign goods:—

Messrs. Sh. Odhavji Mavji, Sha. Gomaji Danaji & Co., Mehta Jeenabhai Pranjivandas, Bhabootmal Fojaji Ghanthe & Co., Shaha Kisanaji Pomaji and Sha. Girdharlal Tricamdas.

We trust that the other merchants of Null Bazaar will realise their duty to the country and loyally stand by Mahatma Gandhi and see that their foreign goods are sealed up immediately.

LONDON.—A message from Yunnanfu states that two of the three persons arrested in connection with the murder of Mrs. White and Mrs. Miller have been entenced to death and the third to twelve years' imprisonment.—Reuter.

KAIRA VILLAGERS FINED FOR PAYING GOVT. REVENUE

—:o:—

Village Of Vehra Ex-Communicated

PATEDAR PANCHAYET'S DECISION

BORSAD, June 7.

At a session convened by the Patedar Panchayet of 22 villages, near Dhundekar, in Kaira District, heavy fines have been levied on both officials as well as villagers for paying land revenue. The Patel of Ashi village has been fined Rs. 251, whilst the Talatis of the villages of Adas, Napad, and Kadol have been fined Rs. 41, 101, and 251 respectively.

WHOLE VILLAGES PUNISHED

Fines totalling Rs. 350 have been levied on 20 villagers of Ashi, whilst the whole village of Vehra has been totally ex-communicated because it paid its land revenue to the Government. The rigidness of this social boycott is emphasised by the fact that the Patedars of these 22 villages can only intermarry within these villages, wherein their whole social and religious life is centred.—A.P.

QUESTION OF THE "WAILING WALL"

Ownership Belongs To Muslims, But Jews Must Have Free ... Access.

LONDON, June 8.

Burning difference often leading to serious disturbances between moslems and Jews in Palestine regarding their respective rights and claim to the use of "Walling Wall" at Jerusalem devotionally is the subject of the report by the Commission consisting of three distinguished foreigners which was appointed by the British Government with the approvl of League of Nations Council. The report finds unanimously that the sole ownership of the wall belongs to the Moslems. On the other hand, the Commissioners declart that the Jews should have free access to the Wall for devotion at all times under definite conditions. The Jews must not blow "shoufhar" (ram bohrn) on certain appointed religious festivals near the Wall and the Moslems must not annoy the Jews during devotions. No political speeches may be delivered fromh the Wall. The High Commissioner has brought the Commissioners' findings into force.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

LONDON, June 8.

On question arising out of appointment of Mr. G. A. Thomas as Home Member, Government of Bombay, Mr. Knox, asked whether Mr. Thomas was Commissioner in Sind on the occasion when a number of British officers and their wives were grievously insulted and spat upon and whether that was the reason for his promotion.

Mr. Benn replied:—"I do not think that Honourable gentleman on reflection will desire to attack a distinguished public servant when he is not here to reply.—Reuter.

SEPARATE ELECTORATES INEVITABLE.

BHOPAL, June 8.

Resumed negotiations at Bhopal between representatives of All-Parties Muslim Conference and Nationalist Muslims with a view to arriving at formula regarding electorates have ended inconclusively for the present, but are likely to be resumed at Simla later.

The present position is that separate electorates are considered inevitable, though means of conciliating nationalist Muslim viewpoint which is in favour of joint electorates are being explored.—A.P.

BARODA PEOPLES' GRIEVANCES.

Prajakiya Mandal For Bombay.

A large number of Baroda subjects assembled at Hira Baug on Monday night with a view to start a branch of Baroda Prajakiya Mandal for Bombay city. Mrs. Gangaben Patel was voted to the chair.

Mrs. Patel in her speech said that although Baroda stood second in rank in respect of education among Indian states, its administration was not free from faults. As subjects of Baroda state, it was their duty to rid the State of the existing evils and to bring about reforms.

BRANCH IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Pranlal T. Munshi, Secretary of the Baroda Prajakiya Mandal, pointed out some of the glaring examples of injustice to which the subjects of Baroda State were subjected and said that but for the Prajakiya Mandal their lot would have been really miserable. He emphasised the need of forming a branch of the Mandal in Bombay.

GREAT AWAKENING.

Mr. Chotabhai Sutaria said that whatever might have been Baroda's record in the past it was a fact that since 1911 it was not progressing but was rather retrogressing; No doubt there was great awakening among the people, but it was not to the liking of the authorities. The authorities were not prepared to part with their power and the privileges they enjoyed.

ALL'S NOT WELL.

Dr. Sumant Mehta declared that all was not well with the administration of the Baroda State while the poor peasants were suffering hardships and while everywhere in the world Government were effecting retrenchment the expenditure of Baroda State was actually going up.

Dr. Sumant further observed that mere passing of resolutions would not bring them any relief. What was wanted was concentrated work in at last a few districts of the State. Bardoli was not in the opinion of the speaker in any way an advanced part of Gujarat but it could achieve all that it had because all the best workers of Gujarat concentrated their attention on that part.

OFFICE BEARERS.

Mr. Mahomed Umar Abdul Rasul an ex-treasurer of the Central Khilafat Committee proposed a resolution that a Bombay branch of the Prajakiya Mandal should be formed and also proposed the names of the office bearers for the current year.

The resolution was duly seconded and unanimously accepted. Mr. Mahomed Umar has been elected as the president for the current year.

SWADESHI

"BABY" BOOT-POLISH

FOR STYLISH AND EXPENSIVE SHOES.

After years of experience this polish has been recently placed in the market. In a moment it gives a brilliant shine that lasts for days together. In addition to other materials this polish contains an exceptionally soft kind of wax in a very large amount which makes leather soft as butter, gives it a nice silky touch and prevents it from cracking. It is available in Brown, Dark-brown and Black shades. The standard of quality equals any of the imported high class European polishes; and yet you will be proud to learn that this "BABY BOOT POLISH" is made in this poor country of ours by an Indian with Indian labour and Indian capital.

Sold everywhere.

Manufacturers:

BABY INDUSTRIAL WORKS 121, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

"ZENITH" DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

THE
MUCH DREADED DEATH-RATE
among Infants in India need no longer be a night-mare.

Hundreds of deaths have actually been averted and thousands of precious little lives will, hereafter, be saved by the aid of a simple discovery.

The credit for this goes to an unassuming German missionary doctor who, during his residence in India, discovered the amazing potency of certain harmless Indian herbs and roots in children's ailments.

These herbs and roots, he found, when scientifically combined with Calcium—the recognized bone-builder and Phosphorus — the great brain-builder, considerably enhanced the value and efficacy of the compound.

It is a combination which the latest medical science of the West and East can devise and which marks a distinct advance upon anything hitherto produced in the direction of saving sickly children from the grave and making healthy children grow healthier.

You have to try it to realise what a wonderful Elixir it is.

Start giving it to your child from NOW. A bottle costs only Rs. 2 to last for a month.

ASK YOUR CHEMIST FOR:

BABY'S Guvenol
PREPARATION ON THE FORMULA OF A CELEBRATED EUROPEAN A REMEDY TRIED & PROVEN

If he doesn't stock it get it POST FREE (by mentioning the name of your Chemist from

PARAGON PRODUCTS CO.
(B. C. Dept.)
Hararwalla Bldg., Wittet Rd.,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

THE STRAIN OF LIFE

How to withstand it.

LIFE in the tropics whether business or domestic is a continual struggle against lassitude and ill health, except in the case of those who have wisely fortified themselves by keeping their blood healthy and pure.

THIS is quite easily done and should be done at once before the weakness of nerve or will or muscle has gone too far.

A course of
IRON JELLOIDS
will fill the veins with rich red blood and restore lost vitality clearing the mind and enabling it to cope successfully with the day's difficulties.

It scarcely seems possible that such a change could be wrought so simply, but the miracles of science are greater than those magic arts in which men once believed, and Iron Jelloids are a product of science.

Made in 6 varieties.
No. 1 for children.
No. 2 for men and women.
No. 2/ for men only.
No. 3 Extra Strong.
14 days' trial package Re. 1/-:
Full size bottle (40 Days) Rs. 2/12/0.
B. C.

"LONDON WATCHES GANDHI."

BRITISH ARISTOCRAT'S EFFORT TO DISPARAGE GANDHI-IRWIN PACT.

Under the caption "London Watches Gandhi the following skit appeared recently in the "Evening Standard," London. It was introduced to its readers as follows:—

"Viscount Castlerosse, with his characteristic gay humour, gives the impression of what he imagines would be the scenes attending the arrival of Mr. Gandhi in London. Sympathisers with Mr. Gandhi will, of course, take it with the necessary grains of salt.

Mr. Brendan Bracken, who is referred to the article, is Mr. Churchill's most intimate personal friend: Mrs. Gubbay, a well-known Society leader, is a cousin of Sir Philip Sassoon; while Miss Slade, one of Gandhi's followers, is a daughter of a British admiral."

Gandhi's train, the Golden Arrow, arrived this afternoon at Victoria punctually at 7-20. This is not, of course, the advertised time, but the Southern Railway, no doubt influenced by the Irish Sweepstakes, have successfully introduced an element of chance into the otherwise dull pages of the A. B. C.

Every preparation was made to receive him with dignity, respect and interest due to his position. All the directors of the railway who were still capable of being moved in armchairs were present. Some were not quite all there, but still it was a noble gesture.

Among the large crowd several faces were easily recognisable, particularly two figures who stood with me on the edge of the crowd.

I am alluding to Lady Diana Cooper, who was looking miraculously beautiful, and Sir Charles Chaplin, who was looking distinctly cross.

Lady Diana was holding Mr. John Julius Cooper by the hand. This young gentleman, who has inherited all the famous brains of his parents, seemed to me to be distinctly cynical, for as Gandhi stepped from the train amid the frenzied applause of those assembled, he was heard to remark after one look at the Mahatma:

"Now, Mother darling, take me to see the giraffe."

Every preparation had been made for the broadcasting of Gandhi's initial address.

Sir John Reith was present with a specially gilded microphone, but alas! it was not to be, for Miss Slade immediately intervened with the statement that to-day was the Mahatma's day of silence.

Sir Charles Chaplin, who was officially representing Sir Charles Higham, then stepped forward and offered to take the Mahatma's place. His speech, unfortunately, was cut short by the direct orders of Sir John on the grounds that it was both political and contentious.

Sir Charles Chaplin said before being shut off;

"When Kipling said:

East is East and West is West,
And never twain shall meet,

he could never have visualised this. Here am I, a complete example of the East End gone West.

"As for the Mahatma, I welcome him and yet I feel that he has been more fortunate than I.

"Both of us came here on the same errand. I, alas! found the Dominion to be a theatre; he is being offered a status."

Amid loud cries of "Shame!" Sir Charles continued:

"Yes, gentlemen, there is all the difference in the world between Dominion status and Dinning Status."

It was here that Sir John intervened.

Outside the station were gathered 17,000 male and female voters of St. George's. They were to a man supporters of Mr. Baldwin. They had come to watch Gandhi. They were upholders of the policy of the free hand, with the result that the Countess of Granard lost £2,000,000,000 of pearls and Mr. James de Rothschild, who was carrying more money than usual, was robbed of one half-penny, which, with his customary optimism, he had been storing up against a fine day.

With some difficulty the Mahatma was ushered into a waiting Rolls Royce and instinctively all thoughts turned towards Sir Philip Sassoon.

When the motorcar arrived at the sumptuous portals of Sir Philip's house in Parklane, the doors were immediately flung open and Sir Philip stepped forward and with a graceful movement welcomed his guest.

Sir Philip is a fine figure of a man and is endowed with a true sense of the fitting, which of course accounts for the fact that he was dressed in a loin cloth.

Behind Sir Philip were paraded all the leading lights of the Conservative Party, headed by their revered leader.

They, too, paid a delicate compliment to the Mahatma, for though they had not been as complete in their unprovocative attire as Sir Philip, they had compromised in appearing in dark-hued bathing dresses.

This was fortunate, as Mr. Winston Churchill had already caused much unfavourable comment by standing just outside Sir Philip's august doors dressed in a fur coat and a hat made out of a Union Jack.

The effect of the Mahatma's entry was considerably spoilt by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, who had followed his leader's sartorial example, being seized by an attack of alternate sneezes and hiccoughs. In fact, it was not till Mr. Baldwin ejaculated firmly: "Do remember, my dear Neville, he is Edward's friend," that the storm dispersed.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain added to his already vast position in the Tory Party by his drawn frame which was not only suitable to the occasion but reminded those sufficiently historically minded of the photographs of the victims of the pre-war Indian famine. Several dominating women were heard to remark "Anyway, Neville has a backbone."

Sir Philip, with that graceful hospitality for which he is so famous, saw by the rapt and far-away look in the Mahatma's eyes that his guest was tired and was seeking solitude, and so, with a compelling gesture, he ushered the Mahatma to the magnificent suite of rooms which he was to occupy.

To show how the veriest details had not been forgotten, that very morning Sir Philip had himself tasted the salt, of which there was a large cellar in every room, because a rumour had gone round that the dastardly Mr. Churchill had plotted to introduce Enos into the Cerebos.

Mr. Bracken likewise had not been idle. Unfortunately, Mr. Bracken is better acquainted with Westminster than St. George's and made the grave error of mistaking Lord Londonderry's stately mansion for Sir Philip's palace, and, armed with a hammer, was proceeding to break the windows of the former when the hammer was seized from his hands by Sir Oswald Mosley, who had been addressing a meeting inside organised by Colonel Gretton.

It is now said that the Conservative whip will be withdrawn trom Mr. Brackon.

I was standing downstairs among the reporters when suddenly a cry rang through the house, plainly from Gandhi's room.

Miss Slade, who up till then had been silent to all the questions, immediately showed signs of great agitation.

"The voice is the voice of the Mahatma," she shouted, "and today is his day of silence. Nothing short of physical violence would make him break his vow."

With that she sprang up the staircase, taking four steps at a time.

Brushing aside a group of horrified attendants, she burst into the room, and there, sure enough, was the Mahatma obviously in great pain and clasping a portion of his back with both hands.

There was much confusion, but one woman stood out cool and collected. It was Mrs. Gubbay. She had the telephone in her hand, and in clear dulcet tones I heard her say:

"Welbeck 2200? I wish to speak to Sir Thomas Horder." There was a pause as Mrs. Gubbay held up her hand for silence. Sir Thomas was on the line. "The Mahatma has had an accident," she said. "As he sank to the floor exhausted after his long journey he, unfortunately, came into contact with a large pin, which must have been left over after the most historic and successful exhibition which was held in these rooms, of the trousers of the very great.'"

Sir Thomas, fortunately, has a firm voice, and I was privileged to hear his reply.

"Mrs. Gubbay," he said, "this call will involve the cancelling of appointments with four of the major members of the Royal Family, not counting the King of Spain and the King of Portugal.

"I was to have dined with Lady Cunard to-night."

"I was to have written an article in the "Lancet" which no reputable newspaper would have failed to have reprinted—but Mrs. Gubbay, the "Times" has said 'No pinpricking,' so I will come at once."

As I hurried away I saw on the edge of the crowd a little figure bearing a posy of forget-me-nots. Nobody was noticing him, and there was a sad look in his expressive eyes.

"Sir Charles Chaplin," I said, "fate has been unkind to you. If only you had sat on that pin—what a talkie you might have made!"

A VERITABLE MINE OF SALT

Sind Lake To Be Thrown Open ?

(From A Correspondent.)

LARKANA, June 6.

In accordance with the terms of the Gandhi-Irwin truce, the villagers near the sea coast have been permitted to manufacture salt for their own use.

It is now reliably understood that the Collector of Karachi has recommended the villagers of Mirpur Sakro and sixty other villagers in that Taluka to manufacture salt from "Kalar" which is lying there in large quantity.

It is also understood that the authorities are contemplating to grant permission to pick salt from a lake in the Thar and Parkar district.

It is estimated that from this lake salt can be manufactured in a quantity to supply the whole world for 500 years to come.

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

ancial year it is raised for any other purpose than to meet the requirements of the Secretary of State for India, which, owing to the present state of exchange, the Government of India find it difficult to remit through the market without depressing the rate. Hence, it tantamounts to nothing more than disguising the main issue when the loan is said to have been required also for Railway Capital Expenditure.

WANTED AN ENQUIRY.

So long as the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India are determined to maintain the present rate of exchange 'at any cost,' they will perforce be driven to such borrowing. And confining their foreign borrowing to this country alone, when there are cheaper and more advantageous markets available, will throw India more and more to the mercy of British lenders. Who then are justified in demanding reservations and safeguards in the new constitution? Do the British capitalists need legalisation and assured continuity of their methods of wholesale 'grab'? Do they want to be secure in their heedless pledging of India's credit to serve their own interests so that they can continue to play "ducks and drakes" with other people's money? Or is it the starving millions of India, I ask, who are justified in demancing that such waste of their money should immediately be stopped. A careful scrutinisation of the Public Debt of India and an enquiry into the equitable adjustment between Great Britain and India of the debts incurred, must be insisted upon. India cannot consent to shoulder the crushing burden of debts and obligations imposed upon her without her consent, unless a fair adjustment is first agreed upon.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, ever-vigilant to foster and protect Indian commercial and economic interests, have lodged a strong protest before the Secretary of State for India in this connection.

The Cawnpore Riots Inquiry Report is awaited with much interest. Much importance will be attached to the apportionment of responsibility by the commissioners. The diehards have all along pointed at the enormous casualty list of the riots in support of their self-imposed task of protection of minorities, etc. While the Enquiry Commission was still weighing the evidence tendered, it was not unusual for the English press to tear out disjointed bits of evidence from their context and to use them to support their ill-conceived arguments. The whole blame was sought to be placed at the door of the Congress. Not a word was said about the officials.

FOREIGN CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN TURKEY

Students Not To Attend Their Schools

The Turkish papers are unanimous in their condemnation of the attitude of the Foreign Christian Missions in Turkey. This severe criticism is chiefly directed towards two points:—

Firstly, the gradual acquisition of large area of land and property by the Mission in Turkey. Secondly, exhorting the Turkish Government to close down the Foreign Schools altogether.

It is understood that the Ministry of Talaat Pasha has introduced a law prohibiting Turkish students from carrying on their elementary studies in Missionary Schools. The Cabinet of Ministers has passed it and it has secured the final approval of the Great National Assembly.

The Government also contemplates to drafting of another law for preventing young Turkish students from attending the secondary school of the Missionaries. This law, when introduced, will finally drive the Missionaries bag and baggage from Turkey.—"Liberty."

KARNATAK WOMEN'S FAITH IN CONGRESS

—:o:—

Hukeri Conference Resolutions

The following are some of the important resolutions passed by the Karnatak Women's Conference at Hukeri last week under the presidentship of Mrs. Durgatai Joshi, ex-Dictator of Akola (Berar).—

(1) With a view to organise all the women in Karnatak and make them work for the uplift of the nation in the social, educational and political fields, it is necessary to have a central organisation of women with a number of branches all over the province. The Karnatak Provincial Bhagini Mandal, in the opinion of this conference, is an institution of that nature and, therefore, this Conference requests all the women in Karnatak to open branches in their respective localities and affiliate them to the Karnatak Provincial Bhagini Mandal.

SUPPORT TO CONGRESS.

(2) In the resolution popularly known as the "Declaration rights", passed at Karachi, the Congress has expressed its keen and sincere desire to safeguard the interests of women and give them their due rights in the future constitution of India. This Conference has, therefore, no hesitation in placing confidence in the Congress and hence we, the women of Karnatak assembled in this Conference, beg to convey to the Congress that we shall accept the constitution that the Congress, after attainment of Swaraj, may be called upon to frame.

TRAINING LADY VOLUNTEERS.

(3) This Conference approves of the appointment of the Women's Committee formed at Karachi by the Hindustani Seva Dal and promises that the course of training for women volunteers, that is to be framed by the Committee, shall be acceptable to the Conference. It further requests all the women's institutions and especially branches of the Provincial Bhagini Mandal in Karnatak to adopt that course of training and train women volunteers in their localities on the lines as may be designed and pointed out by the said Committee of the Seva Dal.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

BOMBAY, June 8.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

July s4'5 5|8d. up 1-7|8d.
October s4|7 1|2d. up 1-7|8d.
December s4|8 3|4d. up 1-4'4d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

July dol. 59-1|4 down 5|8.
September dol. 59-5|8 down 3|8
December dol. 63-1|4 down 1|2.

LONDON LINSEED

June|July £ 8-6-3 up sh. 1|3d.
Market firm.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

July 10.85 down 3.
August 10.99 unchanged.
Market steady.

LONDON LINSEED OIL:

July|Aug. Sh. 14|s 1|2d. up 1-1|2d.
Sep|Dec. Sh. 15|1 1|2d. unchanged.
Market firm and dearer, but there is no trading.

WHEAT CABLE
(Chicago)

"Prices declined on favourable weather and lower outside markets, but later advanced on covering by shorts. Closed barely steady." Wheat afloat to the United Kingdom, 2,065,000 quarters.

WHEAT CABLE
(Liverpool)

"Market firm on account continued drought Canada. Large covering in Liverpool. Rain definitely needed within 10 days to relieve serious situation."

CABLE:
(From London)

Wheat:—"Market firm, upward tendency. Very bad Canadian unfavourable reports, prospects smaller acreage Argentine and Australia."

Linseed—"Good demand, market firmer, smaller acreage."

WEATHER REPORT.

Bay Monsoon Extends.

POONA, June 8.

The Bay monsoon has been normally active in Lower Burma and has extended into Upper Burma where nearly general rain has fallen. Conditions for the advance of the monsoon on the Malabar Coast are less favourable today although nearly general rain has fallen there. A few falls of rain also occurred in Assam and Bengal. The temperature is generally above normal over the country except in Baluchistan, North-west Frontier Province, Punjab and Lower Burma and is markedly high in Central Provinces, Hyderabad and adjacent districts of Madras Presidency.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair quarter inch; Gwa, Monywa, Myitkyina, Victoria Point two; Diamond Island one and a half; Mergui, Amherst, Toungoo, Akyab one; Kyaukpyu three-quarters; Tavoy, Rangoon, Yamethen, Maymyo a half; Jalpaiguri three; Dhubri one; Sibsagar, Dinajpur, Darjeeling a half; Mangalore, Trivandram one; Cochin a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue in Burma and extend in Assam and Bengal.

Scattered falls of rain will also continue in Malabar.—A.P.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hours on the 8th June 1931:—

Station	Rainfall.
Bijapur	0.08 in.
Mangalore	1.12 in.
Cochin	0.21 in.
Trivandrum	0.98 in.
Colombo	0.75 in.

HALF-WEEKLY RAINFALL REPORTS, 8TH JUNE 1931.

Station	Since last telegram	1st June to date	Total Annual nomal
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Panch Mahals:			
Godhra	0 00	0 00	40 25
Baroda:			
Baroda	0 00	0 00	34 60
Broach:			
Broach	0 00	0 00	39 69
Nasik:			
Nasik	0 00	0 00	29 95
East Khandesh			
Jalgaon	0 00	0 00	29 94
Hyderabad (Deccan):			
Parbhani	0 00	0 09	31 75
Nanded	0 00	0 21	38 30
Dharwar:			
Gadag	1 79	3 01	25 04

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, June 8.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 8-6-31 Colaba Point 0.00; Fort 0.00; J. J. Hospital 0.00.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 0.00; Fort 0.00; J. J. Hospital 0.00.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Colaba Point 0.00; Fort 0.00; J. J. Hospital 0.00.

Total for the corresponding period of 1929 Colaba Point 13.13; Fort 12.09; J. J. Hospital 10.09.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 8-6-1931.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 88.6 oF., mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.94 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.72 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 3 a.m. of 8-6-1931:—

Barometer (correct to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.732 inches (.045 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .019.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 86.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 93.6 degrees (4.0 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 83.5 degrees (4.4 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 67 per cent.

TO STUDY LYNCHING FROM LEGAL ANGLE

A recent announcement from the headquarters of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, reveals the fact that a study is to be made by Southern educators of the legal aspect of lynching. This study is sponsored by the Commission. Deans of 17 southern law schools will compose the body undertaking this work. Dean Charles T. McCormick of the University of North Carolina law school will be chairman and field work will be done by J. H. Chadbourn a graduate of that school.

The purpose of this study according to be the announcement will be to go thoroughly into the study of the legal and judicial aspects of lynching "with the view of discovering how to make more effective use of existing legal agencies and proceedure, and to determine what additional legislation or legal organization may be needed in the various states to deal more effectively with the problem."

Another commission under the direction of the Interracial commission and headed by George Fort Milton, editor of the Chattanooga News, is now engaged in a thorough study of 1930 lynchings. These studies are made by the commission for the purpose of seeking fuller justice and opportunity for the Negroes of the South.—"The Negro World."

THE MOONS OF JUPITER

How They Affect The Earth

EINSTEIN TEST

(BY DR. R. L. WATERFIELD, F. R. A. S.)

Jupiter's four moons formed the subject of the George Darwin lecture by Professor de Sitter, of Leyden, before the Royal Astronomical Society.

Before clocks were as reliable as they are now, eclipses on Jupiter's moons afforded practically the only reliable method of determining longitude.

At one time indeed, an effort was made to use them in navigation for the same purpose, for they would go as true after a storm as before it. The innermost of Jupiter's Moons was made use of in testing the Einstein Theory of Relativity.

The most important modern problems, however, in which these four moons are concerned is in the check they afford on the study of the length of the day. Up to the last few years we have always assumed that every other day with the rotation of the earth on its axis.

Now all our clocks are set and regulated by astronomical observations that bear with the constancy of the earth's rotation. It is, therefore, of importance that we should know whether or not the ultimate standard clock (the earth's rotation on its axis) is reliable.

LENGTH OF THE DAY.

There are four ways of testing the regularity of the earth's rotation, the most important one is by studying the movements of Jupiter's moons.

By making use of this method it is beyond doubt that the length of the day is subject to minute variations. It is, therefore, of extreme importance to have a special understanding of the movements of Jupiter's moons and only by having an absolutely reliable time regulating system can we have any faith in astronomical observations.

De Sitter has spent many years in study of these moons and has succeeded in greatly increasing the accuracy with which their positions can be predicted. But there is still room for improvement and probably the improvement must come by the increasing accuracy of the instruments with which the measurements are made.—"News Chronicle."

THOMAS NOELDEKE

G. K. N. writes in the "Aryan Path":—

It is over five months that Thomas Noeldeke died at the age of 94. He was the greatest authority in his time in the domain of Semitic and Persian philosophy. No Parsi newspaper or periodical seems to have noticed his loss. Noeldeke was the author who made the Sasanian portion of Tabari's history of Persia accessible to the modern world. The appendics and notes writen in 1879 remain unantiquated. He wrote his thesis on the "Shah Nameh", which is superseded only by the complete translation of the epic by the brothers Warner. Noeldeke's was the life of a devotee of pure learning such as we read of in the ancient Sanskrit literature, the Gryhya-Sutras, for instance, and see hardly anywhere in India to-day. Our Indian professors care less for erudition and more for its emoluments (see the "Aryan Path" for May, p. 289—Dr. Parulekar's article). By some of Noeldeke's works hangs a sorry tale as regards the so-called Parsi scholarship. A very pretentious book was written not very long ago which was patronised with more generosity than knowledge, among others by the princely Tatas. It was unfortunately, however, discovered simultaneously in Bombay and Germany that the substantial portion of it was borrowed without acknowledgment from an article in the Encyclopaedia Britannica" by Noeldeke. More curious still when the plagiarism was exposed, some of the Parsi scholars who now call themselves "missionaries" defended the literary larceny. The Publishes of the "Encyclopaedia" were prepared to take legal steps; but in view of the fact that it would have cost them heavily to prove their material loss they did not take the extreme step. We have been expecting the English translation of the German version of Tabari these ten years on the part of another Parsi scholar who has been maintained in Europe for a number of years by some wealthy Parsis with the usual bump of charity developed out of all proportion to the bump of intellect.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

1 p.m. Gramophone Records 9.20 p.m.—Saraswatibai's classical music.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per S. S. "Yoseric" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 10th instant.

BHULESHWAR DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Secretary, Bhuleshwar Congress Committee writes:—As numerous inquiries are received in thise office about the Kalbadevi Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal and Kalbadevi Vanar Sena, the public are informed that this committee is in no way connected with the said associations, nor is responsible for the collections made by them. After the declaration of Truce all lawful activities are and will be carried by the C Ward District Congress Committee and in view of same we see no necessity of maintaining such a separate body.

FOUND.

A Gold Chain on Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga, on Sunday. Owner may see personally Dr. Baxi, near station, Matunga.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

Under the auspices of the South Indian Association Matunga, Bombay a bariety entertainment wipll be given by Mr. Kiya (Krishna Aiya) and his 10 year old son, on Sunday, ((14th at 6-30 p.m.) at the Napoo Hall, Matunga, G. I. P. Ry.

CALL TO PRABHAT PHERIS AND VOLUSTEERS CORPS.

All Prabhat Pheries, Vanar Senas, Volumteers Corps, are hereby requested to muster strong on Wednesday (10th instant), at 5-30 a.m. (S.T.), at Tilak Samadhi, Chowpatty Sands.

A procession will be started from there at 6 p.m. (S.T.), and go to Laburnum Road (via Hughes Road) and halt at Mahatmaji's residence for 10 minutes for his Dharshan. The procession will then go via Gamdevi, Grant Road Bridge, Charney Road, Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum Back Road to Congress House where a Flag Salutation ceremony will be performed by Sardar Vallabhai Patel.

The procession will be led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Sjt. Nariman, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and other leaders.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the Mails from London of 28th ultimo arrived at Aden at 12-30 p.m. on the 7th instant and left here at 6 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 12th instant.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Ross" arrived in London on the morning of 6th inst.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Ordinary traffic will not be accepted on 10th instant for stations in Portuguese India owing to a public holiday.

SALARIED EMPLOYEES' CONFERENCE.

SESSION ON SATURDAY.

"The session of the Bombay Salaried Employees' Conference will begin on Saturday the 13th June, at 3-30 p.m., in Marvadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, will preside.

DR. SYED MAHMUD FOR BOMBAY

ALLAHABAD, June 8.

Dr. Syed Mahmud, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee returned to Allahabad yesterday and left this morning for Bombay.—A.P.

The Dahihanda Conference.

AMRAOTI, June 6.

The Dahihanda Paragana Parishad was held on the 4th under the presidentship of Veer Wamanrao Joshi, President Berar Provincial Congress Committee. There was a gathering of about 1000 men and 200 women. Veer Wamanrao first hoisted a National flag in the Tilak Chauk.

The Conference began at 9.30 p.m. when Veer Wamanrao was accorded a welcome address on behalf of the Dahihanda citizens.

After National songs were sung, Mr. Vinayakrao Vaidya, the Reception Chairman, delivered his address, in the course of which he explained how Dahihanda had been the first field of operation of the Salt Satyagraha campaign during the Civil Disobedience movement.

Veer Wamanrao in his address exhorted the audience to be always prepared for war in case Mahatma Gandhi failed in the Round Table Conference. Resolutions supporting the Karachi declaration of rights, urging the founding of Khadi centres, congratulating Berar martyrs, etc., were passed, after which several persons gave discourses.

HOW TO STOP IMPORT OF FOREIGN COTTON.

—:o:—

India Can Produce Long Staple Cotton.

SAVING THE FARMERS FROM SPECTRE OF STARVATION

The question of importation of foreign cotton has arrested the attention of all interested in the economic welfare of the masses. India has determined to stop the use of foreign cloth and in this direction we have achieved complete success. But there remains much constructive work behind it to make boycott permanently effective.

HINT TO SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS.

Mahatmaji is arriving in the city to-day and if all interested in this important mission, will do well to express their opinion. Sir Purshottamdas, who has passed most of his life in the cotton trade, will be well advised to lend his valuable support and experience to the nation in its resolve to keep out foreign cotton from Indian market.

INDIA CAN PRODUCE LONG STAPLE COTTON.

At present there is considerable demand for fine cloth and to cope with this demand, most of our mills are using foreign raw cotton. Thus we are dependent for our supplies of long stapled cotton. To be free from this disadvantage, we must concentrate to increase the growth of staple cotton in India. Fortunately we have required land and weather conditions. Over the irrigated area we can produce best staple cotton from Egyptian seed and Punjab is able to supply the need of American staple. In Gujarat we have Surat and Nawsari districts to produce enough cotton to meet the requirements of long staple cotton. Indian cotton has degenerated in the past decades owing to negligence but now the times are changed and urgent constructive work is needed.

In this move if the Indian National Congress takes effective steps the result will be most satisfactory and cotton growers will improve their economic condition materially.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTORS.

There are three important points to be kept in mind to have the desired effect:

(1) Complete stoppage of mixing lower grade of cotton with fine quality.

(2) Best seed must be procured

(3) Co-operative marketing.

If proper attention will be given to the above aspects, India will be independent for her requirements of long staple cotton and our cotton growers will be free from spectre of starvation.

CONGRESS MEETINGS IN BOMBAY.

The programme drawn up by the B. P. C. C. for meetings and addresses by leaders is fixed as under:

There will be a meeting at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Dongri. Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside, and Sardar Abdul Gaffar Khan, Dr. Mahomud, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Alam and others will address.

Wednesday, the 10th June.—All Prabhat Pheries will concentrate at 5-30 a.m. at Tilak Samadhi, Chowpatti, from which place a procession will be taken out to Laburnum Road (via Hughes Road) to Mahatmaji. The procession will then go to Congress House where a Flag Salutation ceremony will be performed by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

There will be a public meeting to be addressed by All-India leaders at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Popat Wadi, Princess Street.

Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Sardar Abdul Gaffar Khan will also address public meetings. The time and place of these meetings will be announced later on.

Besides meetings, there will be demonstration of Hindustani Seva Dal Borivli Campers. The details about this demonstration will be announced later.

INDIAN STATES' PEOPLES' CONFERENCE.

Programme Of Work.

At Royal Opera House: 5-30 p.m. to 8-30 p.m.—Speeches of the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the Presidential address and Subject Committee election.

9 p.m. to 10-30 p.m.: Meeting of the Subjects Committee.

Wednesday, 10th June:

8 to 11 a.m.: Subjects Committee meeting.

2 to 5 p.m.: Subjects Committee meeting.

5-30 to 8 p.m.: Open Session of the Conference.

Thursday, 11th June:—

8 to 12 a.m.: Session of the Conference.

YOUNG DAIWADNYA UNION.

The Conversational Meeting of the Young Daiwadyna Union, Bombay, was held on Sunday, in the Hall of the Thakurdwar Municipal Boys' School, when Mr. D. G. Hate, the President of the Union, presided. He explained the present activities of the Union, and invited useful suggestions from the members and guests present for turning out more and efficient work during the year.

The audience was entertained through a programme consisting of mimicry by Professor D. V. Kamat, singing by Mr. P. S. Agaskar and stray skits and recitations by the members of the National Boys Scouts. Mr. B. R. Mankar addressed a few words in appreciation of the work done by the Union.

The President assured them that the suggestions received would receive careful consideration at the hands of the Managing Committee.

C. P. GOVT. CONTRADICTS NARIMAN.

Except Ogale All Prisoners Released.

GANDHI-IRWIN AGREEMENT AND ITS IMPLICATIONS.

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, June 8.

Local Government communique dated 5th inst. contradicts the statement issued by Mr. K. F. Nariman that 30 political prisoners are entitled to release under the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement, who are still detained by the C. P. Government.

It also describes ten cases in which political prisoners who are not entitled to the benefit of the Agreement, have not been released on the score that all of them were convicted for individual and not collective violence. It further adds that there is now only one case which is still "sub-judice," wherein the question of incitement to violence is in issue.

The 'sub-judice' case refers to that of Mr. Ogale, Editor "Maharashtra," whose appeal is still pending in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Nagpur.

HINDU OR MAHOMEDAN?

Trouble Over The Will Of A Millionaire Sweeper

Evidence was led before Mr. Justice Buckland to show whether late Babulal Jamadar, a rich sweeper of the city, who had left 18 houses and over a lakh and a half, was a Hindu or a Mahommedan, in connection with the suit brought by his daughter Heera Bibi against her brothers, Pannalal and others. Her case was that her father was a Mahomedan and as such she was entitled to share in the property left by him. Sheikh Basiruddin Rahaman, Customs Preventive Officer, examined by Mr. B. C. Ghosh for the plaintiff, said that he came to know Pannalal and others as they used to read in the same school. He know.

In cross-examination, to the Advocate General for the defendant sons, witness said that Pannalal, Chunilal, etc., seemed to him to be ordinarily Hindu names. A Hindu Mehtar would have difficulty in mixing with upper class of Hindus, but the Mahommedans as such would not object to mix with methars socially.

Sk. Mumtuz, an old man of 60, who had lost his eye-sight for the last eight years, deposed that he knew Hosaini, father of Babulal who had built a mosque in Delhi Serampore Road, at the opening ceremony of the mosque, there was some objection on the part of some people who did not want to offer prayers at a methar's mosque.

The Advocate General: Supposing a Mahomedan methar erects a mosque, do you say that the Mahomedans would refuse to go to that mosque and insist on caste system?—Yes.

So if he was a methar, whether he was a Hindu or a Mahommedan there would be objection?—Yes.

If that was so, how was the objection removed by somebody saying that he was converted to Mahomedanism?—There is no such thing as a Mahomedan mehtar; so long as a man is a mehtar, he is not permitted to go into any mosque.

Do you suggest that a Mehtar cannot be a Mahomedan?—A mehtar can become a convert to Mahomedanism, but after becoming a convert, he cannot carry on the duties of a mehtar.

The Court: But who will perform the task of a mehtar in a place in which everybody is a Mahomedan?—Such a thing takes place in place like Arabia, for instance, where there are people of no other denomination other than Mahomedans residing and what happens there is this that people do this sweeping and they would not touch the filth because there are places for that purpose; and then after that, a man who has been doing that sweeping will have a bath and will perform the namaz and will keep himself straight before God.

Then I understand in Arabia filth is not removed at all?—It is removed; in England, for instance all people are English and filth must be cleaned there too. Who does it except the English?

Stick to Arabia. Who cleans privies or removes the filth?—The same rule prevails all over the world. Where there is only one class of people, all this work is done by that class of people but where there are special castes, available, the special castes are employed.

In Arabia the mehtars are Arabs?—Yes.

After some evidence the hearing was adjourned.—"Advance."

INDIAN STATES' PEOPLES' CONFERENCE.

A Grievance From Baroda

(From A Correspondent).

BARODA, June 7.

A meeting of the Baroda City Praja Mandal was held on the 4th instant to elect members for the Indian States' Peoples' Conference to be held at Bombay on the 10th. The younger element in the Praja Mandal had taken to heart the slight given to the Baroda public as the request for holding the session at Baroda was rejected. The President and the Secretaries of the Baroda Raj Praja Mandal had strongly pressed the members of the Conference Committee to hold the Conference at Baroda. The Bombay people pressed hard to hold the Conference outside an Indian State and Baroda people yielded but now the rumour is afoot that Baroda was not willing to hold the Conference. Some of the younger elements in the Praja Mandal who felt this as an insult were against taking part in the Conference.

RESOLUTION PASSED.

After heated discussion the following two resolutions, one electing the members for the Conference and the other condemning the attitude of the Secretaries, were passed:

(1) The following members are elected to represent the Baroda City at the forthcoming Indian States' Peoples' Conference at Bombay.

The President is further empowered to send those who want to go to Bombay as representatives of Baroda City.

The members elected are Messrs. C. J. Sutaria, P. T. Munshi, C. M. Doctor and M. S. Patel.

The Conference for which the Baroda people had given invitation was the amalgamated Conference of the two existing institutions, and a provisional committee was appointed for the same. The Committee had to take the approval of the executive bodies of the two existing institutions at Bombay and Bangalore. Nothing had been done by the said Provisional Committee to get the approval till the 5th May or rather till this day, so Baroda was under no obligation to call this Conference. The Baroda State Praja Mandal was prepared to call the I. S. Peoples' Conference at Baroda and it was after hard pressure by Bombay people that Baroda leaders supported the resolution of Bombay members. This meeting of the Baroda City Praja Mandal strongly condemns the attitude of the Secretaries of the Bombay Conference and requests the President of the Praja Mandal to publish a statement to that effect.

SARDAR KHAN ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN.

Arrival In Bombay.

Sardar Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan the "Frontier Gandhi" is arriving in Bombay at the Central Station by the early train on Tuesday morning. Volunteers Corps are requested to be at the Central Station to receive the Sardar.

Mrs. Khote As "Taikie" Star.

Mrs. Khote, daughter of Mr. Laud, well-known Bombay Solicitor and Master Vasant have joined Mr. Bhavnani's new talkie entitled "Trapped."

COTTON GODOWN ABLAZE IN CITY

—:o:—

Heroic Rescues Of Screaming Women And Children

RS. 50,000 DAMAGE.

Hundreds of panicky residents of Sankli Street were heroically rescued by the staff of the fire brigade and the Muslim volunteers from the scene of fire and removed to the place of safety on Monday afternoon. The fire which broke out at about 1 p.m. in a cotton godown assumed a serious turn owing to south westerly breeze which was blowing strong. On receipt of information, Mr. Norman Coombs, Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, and Mr. Fox Station Superintendent, immediately went to the spot with two fire engines and seeing the gravity of the situation requisitional six more fire engines from different parts of the city.

The smoke and flames alarmed the residents of the locality close by, and the screams of women and children for help were heard. The fire brigade men, therefore, had to divert their attention to bring the fire under control as well as to rescue the panicky women and children. The Muslim volunteers assisten by the Fire Brigade men brought down women and children from their rooms to the place of safety without any injury to any body.

The fire was brought under conrol at about 2 p.m. The cotton godown belonged to Messrs. Bradbury and Co. The cause of it not known. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 50,000.

Electricians' & Wiremen's Exam

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

The examination of Electricians (Class I) and Wiremen (Class II) will be held commencing from Monday, July 13 at 9-30 a.m. simultaneously at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and Karachi.

Applications will not be received after June 20, nor will forms of application be issued after June 17. Candidates are requested to see that their applications are complete in all respects.

NEW POST OFFICE BUILDING FOR AHMEDABAD.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, June 8.

The opening ceremony of the new building of the Ahmedabad Head Post Office was performed this morning by Mr. Garrett, Commissioner Northern Division at Salapos Road this morning. A special pandal was erected opposite the building and was beautifully decorated. Government officials attended in good number.

It may be mentioned that this Post Office was erected by the Public Works Department, Bombay at a cost of Rs. 128000. The work commenced in January 1928 was completed a few days before.

Mr. G. V. Bewoor, Post Master General, Bombay while requesting Mr. Garrett to open the building narrated in short the past history of the old building of Bhadra stating that as Ahmedabad was progressing in industry and postal traffic was increasing there was a great necessity of such a new building. He thanked all who took part in constructing this building.

Mr. Garrett in a short speech showed great importance for such building and stated that he was very much pleased in opening this building.

ROUSING RECEPTION TO RAMANAND CHATTERJEE.

President-Elect Of States' Peoples' Conference.

Babu Ramanand Chatterjee, President-elect of the All-India States Peoples' Conference arrived in Bombay on Monday morning.

A deputation of the Reception Committee consisting of Messrs. Mulraj Karsandas, P. L. Chudgar, Balwantrai Mehta and Dr. V. P. Jani were at Kalyan to receive the President-elect who travelled by the Jubbulpore Mail in the company of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose and Babu Rajendra Prasad. He detrained at Kalyan and travelled to Bombay in a local train. On his way at Mulund, Ghatkoper and Matunga he was cheered by vast crowds of State subjects, including many ladies, who had gathered to see him.

Prof. Abhyankar and Mr. G. B. Trivedi joined the party at Thana.

On his arrival at Victoria Terminus, the President-elect was received by Sj. L. R. Tairsee, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Sj. K. F. Nariman and many other prominent citizens and profusely garlanded. A crowd estimated to consist of about 5,000 persons had also collected there to receive him. After inspecting the "Guard of Honour" provided by the volunteers of the Conference, the President motored to his residence.

INDIAN STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.

(BY G. R. ABHYANKER).

The third session of this Conference is going to be held in Bombay this afternoon under the presidentship of that distinguished journalist Babu Ramanand Chatterji of the "Modern Review." The first session was held in Bombay in December 1927 and the second in May 1929. Nearly two years have elapsed since the last session. The work done by this organisation during nearly three years and half of its existence has been most beneficial to the interests of the Indian States' people. It has generalised an intense political consciousness amongst the Indian States' people by publishing and spreading statistical information about some of the most prominent States, by sending a Deputation to England to enlighten the British people by undertaking a public enquiry into the Patiala affair. This body has justified its existence and has brought home the conviction as to how enormous is the uphill work which requires to be uncertaken before the people of the States can enjoy the blessings of Responsible Government within the limits of the States. The exposure of the high-handed character of the rule of the Jamsaheb has effectively told since the Ruler of Jamnagar has thought it necessary to undertake propaganda work to show to the people at large the "benevolent" nature of his administration. The work of the States' Deputation in England really helped the course of the States by spreading correct information about the conditions prevailing in the Indian States and by dispelling ignorance about the position of the States' subjects from the minds of some responsible people who are now in power. It was a surprise to the members of the Deputation to hear so great an authority as Lord Olivier, the last Labour Secretary of State of India say that he never heard that there was any conflict of interests between the rulers and the ruled in the Indian States. Lord Olivier admitted that from the agitation of the Indian Princes recently carried on in England, he was under the belief that the Princes were labouring under some disabilities but that so far as the Princes and their people inter se were concerned it was smooth sailing; but when the deputation systematically exposed the autocratic character of the rule prevailing generally in almost all of the States Lord Olivier and other Labour members promised that hereafter they would try to understand the point of view of the people of the States on all questions affecting Indian India. The reason of such ignorance about the helpless and enslaved condition of the people of the Indian States was that no one has till then tried to depict the real condition of the States people in an authoritative manner. The deputation also realised that valuable work can be done by maintaining an agitation in the Continental Press.

ALLEGED ROUGH HANDLING OF MEMON GIRL.

Maharaja Appealed To Order Enquiries

(From A Correspondent.)

DHORAJI, June 8.

A young Memon girl named Khatija (aged 18) was severely injured, it is alleged by her relatives on 2nd instant. The girl's condition is very precarious. The local Memon Volunteer Corps has taken up this question and telephoned His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and the Police Superintendent of Gondal and has appealed to order minute enquiries in this matter and give the girl due protection and justice. The Corps has further appealed to the local as well as mofussil Memon Jamats and Memon public institutions to take up the question earnestly.

AFGHAN NEWS.

King Nadir Shah's Donation For Hospital

PESHAWAR, June 8.

King Nadir Shah has donated 2 lakhs of rupees and considerable personal property for the construction of a new up-to-date hospital in Kabul city.

According to the Kabul newspaper "Islah" Mir Abdullah Kohidamni, who since his last year's flight to Kohidman has joined the Afghan "Robin Hood" and has been giving endless trouble to Afghan authorities in the Northern Province and evading arrest since Ibrahim Begg's flight into Turkisten, has been rounded up along with a number of his companions.

The ring leader Sultan Mohamed was shot while resisting arrest.

Betrothal is announced at Kabul of Crown Prince Mohamed Tahirkhan to the daughter of late Sardar Ali Ahmedjan's sister.

REWARD FOR SERVICES.

King Nadir Shah has ordered substantial cash reward and increase of rank and pay to the Afghan pilot Shah Mahomed and mechanic Abdul Hakim Khan, members of the Afghan Royal Air Force, who have rendered conspicuous service in the recent round up of Ibrahim Beg.—A.P.

MUSLIMS CONDEMN ALLEGED ITALIAN ATROCITIES.

Resolve To Boycott Italian Caps.

Loud protests were raised against the alleged atrocities committed on Muslims in Tripoli by the Italians, at a meeting of Muslims held at Parel on Sunday night under the auspices of the Young Muslim Association, Parel. A large number of Muslim volunteers marched from Parel mosque to the meeting place opposite the K. E. M. Hospital.

Mr. Zahidul-Qadri who presided said that they had assembled to condemn the reported atrocities perpetrated on their Muslim brethren in Tripoli, Jabal Ashgar, Barga and Tengra by the Italian Government. He added that from the news in Arabian papers it appeared that the lot of the inhabitants of those cities was pitiable.

STRONG PROTEST.

Maulvi Mohiyoddin moved a resolution condemning the atrocities committed by the Italian Government, and appealing to Muslim associations in India to protest against them and send cables to the League of Nations requesting for redress of the wrong and appealing to Muslims to boycott all Italian goods.

The mover announced that Friday, June 26 was fixed as the day of protest in India and he appealed to the audience to carry out the boycott programme.

BOYCOTT ITALIAN GOODS.

Mr. Allabux Yoosuf of Peshawar seconding the resolution recalled how Indian Muslim students had boycotted Fez caps made in Italy during the Balkan war and how they had given monetary help to Turks. It was not possible for them, he said, to go to the help of their brethren in Tripoli but they could help them indirectly by boycotting Italian goods and forcing the hands of Italian Government to do justice to the Arabs of Tripoli and to give up their repressive policy.

The resolution was further supported and unanimously accepted.

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

Another resolution appealing to the Muslims of Bombay to subscribe to the rupee fund scheme for raising a memorial to late Maulana Mohamed Ali was also accepted before the meeting terminated.

NO INDEPENDENCE WITHOUT SACRIFICE.

Swami Satyadeo's Advice To States' Republicans

"The Indian National Congress has not yet defined Independence, but if you want republican government and thus give a lead to British India, I wish you godspeed. But remember, that you would not achieve your object without sacrifice" said Swami Satyadev addressing a meeting held under the auspices of the Indian States' Republican League at Marwadi Vidyalaya on Monday evening. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta who was to preside was unavoidably absent and his place was taken by Mr. Raghavendra Rao Sharma.

DIRECT ACTION.

Mr. Chhelshankar Vyas, who was the first speaker, at the outset said the Republican League was not against the Indian States' Peoples' Conference.

He advised the States' subjects to take to direct action against the Princes, if their grievances were not heeded.

Mr. Kanyalal Kalyantri then spoke of the deplorable conditions in certain States in Central India.

Mr. Talib Hussein from the Punjab also spoke.

NO FREEDOM WITHOUT SACRIFICE.

Swami Satyadev sympathised with the republican movement and said resistance to tyranny was obedience to God. He deplored the discord among the communities and appealed for unity.

His advice was: Educate the people for liberty and then with the support of the people launch your programme for independence." The Indian National Congress had not defined what "independence" was and if the Indian States' Republican League wanted republican government, they would not establish it by passing mere resolutions. For independence would never be achieved without sacrifice.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

MR. BINNING ILL AT JHANSI

News has been received in Bombay that Mr. D. B. Binning, prominent European Barrister of Bombay, is lying ill in the British Military Hospital at Jhansi. It is understood that Mr. Binning's condition is giving cause for anxiety.—A.P.

FRONTIER REGULATIONS COMMITTEE.

PESHAWAR, June 8.

The Frontier Regulations Committee is continuing the examination of decided regulation cases. Replies to questionnaire are steadily coming in. Committee will begin recording of evidence on the 11th at Victoria Memorial Hall, Peshawar.—A.P.

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed

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KARACHI

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1931.

HARD WORK TO FACE

The "Times of India" is quite right in expecting that this is going to be a great week for the Congress Working Committee and that it will have some hard work to face. And, no doubt, the whole Congress organisation will face its work at least as effectively as it did during the last twelve months, the Working Committee taking care to see that Truce does not mean passivity or quiescence. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has never missed an opportunity since the inauguration of the Truce of warning the people against the belief that now is the time to rest and to dream. Incessantly he has striven to rouse the people into concentrating all their energy into the activities that are deliberately recommended by the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. At both the meetings he addressed in Bombay on Sunday, he reminded the people that the Truce might end in peace or war and that it was the duty of the people to be prepared for both. And to that end, he asked the public to keep the Congress and the volunteer organisations in excellent working order. If the "Times of India" thinks that the Congress would be broken up by internal disputes about elections, the flag and rival policies, its disillusionment will not be long in coming. Election disputes and factious spirit within the Congress are, no doubt, regrettable, and we note that in some cases even the British Parliamentary feature of the use of fists has been copied. But, then, it is well said that even the best of lovers have their quarrels—and their reconciliations.

It is said that the toughest problem before the Working Committee will be, how to deal with the those provinces or districts where the local authorities flout the Truce terms. The position in Bardoli is not yet quite satisfactory. In several provinces a number of Satyagrahi prisoners are yet to be released. And in the Frontier Province, says Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, "the repressive policy of the Government is in full swing." And the Khan Saheb feels constrained to add: "Now, we are seriously considering whether the time is not come to start a strong movement in the Frontier Province as an answer to Government's repressive policy." That question will have to be considered by the Working Committee also. Speaking more generally and surveying the position of India as a whole, Shrimati Kamala Nehru said at a public meeting in Bombay: "The Government have failed to implement the terms of the Delhi Truce. Hundreds of our brethren who fought shoulder to shoulder with us during the last Satyagraha Movement are still rotting in jails. The Government have not set them free. Recently, young picketers have been assaulted and jailed. In these circumstances if we show any sign of weakness on our part, the mighty Government whom we brought to their knees will not be slow to take advantage of our weakness. It would be a grave blunder on our part if we did it. We must on the contrary declare by our actions that we are not in the least tired of fighting." These are spirited words; and though the Moderate paper "Indian Daily Mail" takes fright at them and calls upon Gandhiji to cry halt to such words, they need to be dinned into the ears of the public from time to time, lest the people should be deceived by their timorous countrymen in the name of Truce, to take up an attitude of passivity, mendicancy and subservience to Government. No one is more genuinely anxious for peace than the Congress—but the peace that will satisfy it is peace with honour; and it will, on its own part, most faithfully respect the spirit as well as the letter of the Truce. As regards the methods of dealing with recalcitrant authorities, while we admit that extra-ordinary conditions might call for extra-ordinary remedies, one of the best ways of dealing with localised official truculence is for the whole Congress organisation and the whole volunteer organisation to strengthen and perfect themselves and inaugurate a fresh united offensive against foreign cloth. All authorities respect strength and organisation when they see them. On the other hand, it is unpreparedness that often invites attack.

BURMA.

The latest reports from Burma are not encouraging. There is no evidence that the Government of Sir Charles Innes are inclined to change their methods of grappling with the serious economic discontent amongst the Burman villagers. Their first and foremost concern appears to be to suppress the rebellion by the employment of more troops, although they are forced to concede that the economic distress does exist, by their sanction of an extra grant of 20 lakhs of rupees for agricultural loans. But is this isolated action to relieve economic distress enough? An Anglo-Indian contemporary talks of "the new phase" in Burma, but the reports from Rangoon do not indicate that any such "new phase" has set in. What efforts is officialdom making towards winning a people, hard pressed by economic misery, back to constitutional forms of protest? What steps are being taken to protect the lives and property of Indians living in rural tracts at the mercy of a disaffected population which wrongly supposes that the Indians are indifferent to its woes? The Governor of Burma in his reply to a letter of protest from an Indian Association gives the assurance that instructions have been issued to Commissioners of Divisions "emphasising the necessity of taking the strongest possible measures to stop these attacks on Indians." But if more repressive measures are pursued, the greater will be the animus and hatred with which the Burman villagers will view the Indians in their midst. What is necessary is a simultaneous activity. The work of reconciliation and pacification must proceed simultaneously with the work of effective eradication of violence and murderous assault. Can military measures alone achieve this?

THE MYSTERY OF A COMMITTEE.

Hostile critics of the desire of Young India to be afforded adequate opportunity to fit itself for the defence of its own country often point out that there is no sincerity behind this demand for Indianisations and this desire to learn. They accuse Indian politicians of not taking the trouble to study the details of army problems. But is there any particular anxiety on the part of the Government of India that they should study these details? That at Simla the official Pundits do not very much want Indians to trouble about defence problems is evident from the extremely scrappy information allowed to percolate through to the public regarding the doings of the Indian Sandhurst Committee. There was no reason why full accounts of the proceedings of this mysterious body should not have been supplied to the news agency. But the public is kept in the dark regarding the attitude the Indian members of the Committee took up on such vital matters as the Chetwode scheme to postpone Indianisation to the Greek Calends or the size and the location of the college for the training of officers, the Committee was told, would soon be started. Have Dr. Moonje and his Indian colleagues in a mood of humble adoration of what was unfolded to them by the "experts," accepted all these plans? If they have, they have done a disservice to their countrymen. If these plans are a measure of the progress towards Indianisation, the "experts" desire India should make, Indian opinion will rightly regard the Committee's work as an eye-wash.

JUST GRIEVANCE.

The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain has forwarded a well-reasoned letter of protest to the Colonial Secretary on behalf of the Chamber, against the policy of segregation of Asiatics in East Africa. The recent decision of the Privy Council in two connected appeals where the question at issue was whether the Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement in Kenya could, in giving notice of an auction sale, inpose a stipulation limiting the right to bid and purchase to Europeans only, confirms as legally valid the policy of excluding Asiatics from certain plots in any township in Kenya at the sweet will of the authorities. The Committee of the Indian Chamber in Great Britain is thoroughly justified in pointing out to the British Government, in view of this Privy Council decision, that "whilst a matter may be lawful, it is not necessarily expedient," and that this question should be viewed as one of "high Imperial policy." If the Kenya authorities proceed to enforce racial segregation in residential areas, a new and bitter element will be added to the discontent amongst the Indians there. It will be statesmanlike on the part of the MacDonald Government to view this question of segregation not from the narrow, selfish view-point of the white settlers.

Trifles

—:o:—

The severest earthquake ever recorded shook a part of the Continent and the whole of England on June 7.

Houses and beds were rocked as they had never been rocked before. The sea was in a state of tremendous upheaval. A steamer experienced an invasion and at least, one bird was definitely injured.

• • • • •

"But the tremors were not felt at Chequers where Mr. MacDonald is entertaining Drs. Bruening and Curtius."

This partiality shown by the earthquake for the representatives of Germany would have produced another upheaval—a political earthquake of the first magnitude.

But better counsels lost no time in prevailing. The ex-Allied Foreign Ministers have decided to address, in the first instance, a strongly worded diplomatic protest to God Almighty.

• • • • •

In this connection, when G. B. S. was asked why he disregarded the agent of Law and Order—the news ought not to have been sent to India—and drove furiously into Chequers on the plea of being late said that his mistake was due to his nervousness. What he really really meant was that he was in a hurry to reach the house early enough for the next earthquake.

"There is a lot of life in the old dog, and I do not think I need be choosing my title for the House of Lords just yet. I am not as bad as the newspapers make out."—Mr. Snowden.

• • • • •

Noble Lords indignantly repudiate Mr. Snowden's right to invade the realms of biology and place old dogs above old fossils.

• • • • •

In his letter to Gandhiji Sardar Garda says: "You were good enough to say that whenever I was harassed I should approach you or leave the matter to arbitration. Is it not funny?

• • • • •

No one, I am sure, dare deny him the right to speak with authority on things funny.

But what about enlightening people as regards the appropriate word for the process of grabbing property for a song? (My sincere apologies to that word of music).

• • • • •

In his latest letter to Mahatmaji Sardar Garda says: "Four Dubla boys were caught in the act of committing theft of mangoes. Three were on the tree and one on the ground. When arrested they stated that they were told by the Kanbis to do so. Could they have done this without the instigation of the Babia people?"

• • • • •

Sardar Garda is evidently too old to revive memories of boyhood. For juvenile mango-thieves, a mango is itself the instigation. It does not require elaborate investigation.

But the scrapping of Gandhi-Garda pact on the score of mangoes is indefensible. If the Sardar so desires, he can insist on safeguards for mangoes!

• • • • •

Garda's refusal to return Satyagrahi lands on the plea of tresspass in his mangoe grove is rather strange. This mango-grievance will have no meaning after mango esason. Let there be more of commonsense and less of "mango sense"!

One can forgive a man on the score of being incorrigible. But when the incorrigibility is directly aimed at prejudicing the future of a country, one must protest. And I consider it my duty to add my voice to the chorus started by the "Times of India," the "Indian Daily Mail" and the "Evening News" against Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

• • • • •

The Pandit must now really take his hands off the Truce. He has played with it and its dictionary meaning long enough. The vital interests of the country demand that he should make immediate amends by declaring the real facts, namely:—

(1) The peace is permanent.

(2) There is no such thing as a goal to reach. It has already been reached.

(3 The question of resuming any fight, therefore, does not arise at all.

Nor, by the same token, does that of having a Round Table Conference at all. But this is a minor irrelevancy.

• • • • •

When Mr. C. F. Andrews wrote in vehement language his impressions of distress caused during decades by the campaign against Indian cloth, Reuter's missed it.

That inadvertent injustice to Mr. Andrews has however been made good now.

• • • • •

Reuter's have just given full publicity to the fact that Mr. Andrews "has been deeply impressed by the severe distress caused by unemployment throughout Lancashire, which is particularly severe in those districts which were engaged in manufacturing goods for the Indian trade."

Better late than never.

• • • • •

"It has become fashionable in Indian society to be badly dressed" complains a British textile expert. Of course, the sartorial maxim is "what is not British is bad."

• • • • •

"Peace and prosperity of Gujarat are inextricably bound up with the restoration of good will" says a writer. But peace in Bardoli centres round Mr. Garda's mangoes!

LONDON LETTER.

—:o:—

MORE ABOUT THE INDIAN LOAN

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BY AIR MAIL.

LONDON, May 29.

In my last letter I made a brief reference to the failure of the £10,000,000 India loan. This failure has dealt a severe blow to India's financial credit in the money market of the world. Many versions are offered here of the causes that led to this failure. In a way, the result of this issue was not wholly unpredicted. Judging by the activities of the British extremists here, London was the worst market for India to borrow from. After months of assiduous but misguided efforts on the part of these die-hard organs of the Press, a general impression has been created in this country that the Congress had resolved to repudiate all Public Debts of India. Such dishonest and wilful distortion of facts has come from speakers and writers who should have known better. Yet in the "City Notes" of a Tory journal the failure has been ascribed to "the unsettled political situation in India". It is added with mock solemnity,—"it is to be hoped that the people of India will realise that the activities of the political extremists are seriously interfering with the economic and financial progress of the country." Yet nothing can be further from the truth. If I may venture to analyse the psychology behind such an attitude, it is the case of "any excuse is better than none". To avoid the unpleasant admission of the failure of the Government of India's financial policy, the blame is shifted on to the legitimate aspirations of India. It is sought to emphasise the necessity of incorporating safeguards and reservations in the future constitution of India on the ground of the lamentable result of the last India loan.

CAUSES OF FAILURE.

I think it is best at this juncture to examine carefully the causes that brought about the failure of the loan and the immediate exigencies that led the Government of India to enter the London money market once more to raise a loan. Repeated and vigorous protests from Indian commercial opinion against heavy sterling borrowing of last year fell on deaf ears and once more India's financial credit was jeopardised in order to provide an easy and lucrative channel of investment for English capital.

At a time when the Bank of England discount rate stood at 2-1|2 per cent and that of the Federal Reserve Bank of America at 1-1|2 per cent the loan was floated at a rate of interest well-nigh bordering on usury. The Finance Member in his budget speech in February last emphasised that the weakness of the exchange was due to an abnormal increase in the demand for sterling from the export of capital from India. This, to my mind, is an undue exaggeration of a comparatively minor detail of the true picture. It would be truer to say that owing to the contraction of India's market for her agricultural products, caused by the general collapse in prices, the demand for rupees weakened. "The position would have been much worse still if India had been importing her normal quantities of manufactured articles;" for, then, the increased demand for sterling would have made the maintenance of exchange doubly difficult.

What temptation is there to export capital from India when the Imperial Bank of India rate is at 7 per cent, while the Bank of England discount rate stands at 2-1|2; and when the rupee exchange is below parity? The root of the whole trouble lies in the continued difficulty of the Government of India in remitting to the Secretary of State through the ordinary market channels, which, to put matters squarely has shaken public confidence in the stability of the rate.

"STATIST'S" CHARGE.

The "Statist" hits the nail on the head when, commenting upon the failure of the loan, it exposes the misrepresentation of facts as every recent issue has been described by the Government of India as required for "Railway Capital Expenditure and general purposes." The Finance Member in introducing the Budget stated that the requirements for Railway Capital Expenditure would be £2.4 millions this year. The issue in February last of 5-1|2 per cent bonds will have already provided £4.2 millions for the current year. It follows, therefore, that the bulk of the last loan is raised for general purposes. It is inconceivable, therefore, that so early in the fin-

(Continued on page 8.)

The Evil Of Foreign Capital

BEWARE OF "LAISSEZ FAIRE" POLICY

(By MATHOORADAS TRICUMJI.)

The question and the status of foreign capital, foreign traders and foreign industrialists in India must receive primary atention in the discussions on the economic policy that may be carried on here and in England while deciding the future constitution for India. No demonstrative proof is needed to show the ruinous results of the policy of "laissez Faire" in these economical matters; they are so obvious. But like many other questions which to dispassionate reasoning appear so clear, these questions of economics need in our country arguments and remonstrances. Mexico had a sad experience of faulty policy of indulging in foreign capital and encouraging foreign industrialists. The Constitution Committee of the Provisional Government of the Irish Free State in their introduction to a memorandum on the constitution of mixed states write:—

MEXICO'S MISTAKE.

"In opening up the economic resources of the country, he (the President Porfirio Diaz who guided the destinies of Mexico for over quarter of a century) relied chiefly on foreign capital under the control of strong financial corporations abroad to which concessions were granted. There, while Mexico showed every outward sign of prosperity there were deep inward signs of decay and discontent. The poverty of the labouring classes drove them into revolt and Diaz resigned the presidency. A succession of revolts and assassinations culminated in 1913 in civil war," which ended in the adoption of a new constitution in 1917. Their past plight led the Mexicans to introduce provisions against the exploitation of their country's resources by foreign capital. An article in the constitution provides that

"Legal capacity to acquire ownership of lands and waters or the Nation shall be governed by the following provisions:

Only Mexicans by birth or naturalisation and Mexican companies have the right to acquire authority over lands, waters and their appurtenances, or to obtain concessions to develop mines, waters or mineral fuel in the Republic of Mexico. The nation may grant the same right to foreigners, provided they agree before the Department of Foreign Affairs to be considered Mexicans in respect to such property and accordingly not to invoke the protection of their governments in respect to the same, under penalty, in case of breach, of forfeiture to the Nation of property so acquired.... ....."

GETTING INTO THE MIRE.

It is not intended to suggest that a provision exactly like the above will alone suffice for our country or be suitable to our circumstances or to our antecedents. But it is, indeed, very instructive especially as it is the outcome not merely of abstract reasoning out of hard practical experience. The Mexican history clearly indicates that countries young in matters of science and of industry, out of impatience, are likely to entangle themselves into what ultimately turns out to be the mire of foreign assistance and loose themselves therein. For them, a discreet policy of discrimination and mainly of self reliance in economical affairs becomes inevitable. Our conditions, too, do indicate the absolute necessity for discrimination for self growth.

The experience of the simple folks of the Fiji Islands is also very suggestive. America inflicts an indemnity on them and the simple king of the Islanders looks round for assistance. He approaches England and England waits and observes and surveys the Islands and finally decides to assist the Islanders. But the Fijian's contact with England proves the death knell of their sturdy independence. What was to be assistance becomes encroachment and enslavement. The Islands are annexed and the people are reduced to a subordinate position in their own land.

Politics are inseparable from economics. There can be no real political power which does not include economical power.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Encouraging Separatism.

It would appear as if Lord Willingdon were desirous of justifying himself as an Imperial diplomat of the old days rather than as a statesman representing what is supposed to be the "New Spirit" "But if the rumour be true," says the "Leader" of Allahabad, "as we have no reason to doubt in view of the quarter from which it has emanated, that a number of Musalmans, who have placed community above country, and have subordinated reason to passion, will be nominated to the Federal Structure Sub-Committee we fear the germ of suspicion will enter the political blood of India in relation to the Conference". What our contemporary really means we hope is that the popular distrust of official bona-fides vis-a-vis the Conference will be amply confirmed. It is obvious to every body— save perhaps to Lord Willingdon and some of his advisers —that any move further to encourage Muslim Communalism that has already been most unduly favoured, will, so far from proving Government's impartial solicitude for Mussalmans serve as a glaring illustration of the policy of keeping Hindus and Muslims apart, in the interest of the third party.

That Notorious Section.

Thanks to the frequent vagaries of Magistrates all over the country, Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code is by now sufficiently notorious to be fully understood by its short name "Section 144." The current number of the Bombay Law Journal contains some striking instances of the application, or rather of the misapplication, of that Section. An old and almost classic instance was that of a Police Superintendent forbidding under the Section a Conference at Barisal in 1906 unless the President gave an undertaking that the delegates would not shout "Bande Mataram" in the streets after the Conference. A more notorious case is that of the Champaran Magistrate ordering Mahatma Gandhi to leave the district "by the next available train" as his presence might "endanger the public peace" and lead to "loss of life". Of course, Gandhiji disregarded the order—and brought about peace. More recent and more interesting cases are those in which the people were forbidden under the Section to sing national songs, or wave National Flag or even to wear Gandhi caps, lest, forsooth, these caps and flags might endanger peace and bring the Government into contempt.

Are They Heretics?

The executive of the League against Imperialism which met in Berlin the other day is reported to have decided that six of its members had not fulfilled their pledges and expelled them. Among those expelled are Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Maxton. If the report is true, the decision is deplorable. It is a blunder committed against the League itself. Much can be said evidently in favour of regarding the slightest departure from what may be claimed to be the dogmatic truth as intolerable heresy. History is replete with accounts of religious Inquisitions. But for the League against Imperialism to imitate the virulent orthodoxy of clericalism—as also of Imperialism—is rather a sad anomaly.

Mr. Giri Gagged.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who opened a Labour Conference in Mysore, visited the Maharaja and had a long talk with his Highness; while the Dewan of Mysore had the pleasure of entertaining the Nehrus at dinner. The experience, however, of a brother leader, Mr. V. G. Giri of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, has not been quite as happy. He went to Mysore to inquire into labour conditions in the Mysore Railway Central Workshop. And he was prohibited by the District Magistrate from addressing public meetings for a period of three months It appears to us that the two attitudes are mutually contradictory at least in spirit.

What the People Say

CHAMBARS AGAINST SEPARATE ELECTORATES

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I was surprised to see the statement made by Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj in your issue of the 3rd or 4th inst. about the Conference of the Chambhar community held at Nasik on the 23rd and 24th May 1031. There were very few delegates, in all five, including myself. The Subject Committee decided to move a resolution for joint Electorate with reserved seats but Mr. Rajbhoj, the President of the Conference, refused to allow it to be moved, in the open session whereupon the conference was divided, very few, say five or six persons, siding with him and the rest with other section which was in favour of Joint Electorate with reserved seats. I arranged for another meeting Mr. Sonba Deoram Wankhedkar (Municipal Councillor Dhulia, West Khandesh) being in the chair, which was largely attended by Chembhar persons and wherein that resolution was unanimously passed.

I hereby wish to inform the public that the responsible leaders and social workers of the Chambhar community are not in favour of the separate Electorate for the "depressed" classes as has been advocated by Dr. Ambedkar and his colleagues.

Yours, etc..

SHANERRAO MALHARRAO PATIL,
" General Secretary, Bombay
" Presidency Chambhar Conference.

"RE-ESTABLISHING PEACE"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The recent issue of the honours list is not only a clear indiction of the fact that the Government of India pays no regard to public opinion, by including several 'stalwarts' in the list; but also a deliberate moral breach of the Gandhi-Irwin pact. There was mutual understanding between both the parties that each will do its best to foster the spirit of goodwill by furtherence of a soothing influence on opposite factions. That the Congress has faithfully carried out the truce in the spirit as well as in the letter is an indisputed fact. The Government are rightfully accused of non-observance to the terms of the truce in many cases, and the fact that honours have been bestowed, rather showered in profusion among officials who were responsible for unwarranted excesses on the public, during the movement, reveal the aggressive temperament of the Government, too well. With the exception of the Knighthoods confered on the liberal-minded Judge Mr. Maggaonkar and the eminent Oriental philosopher and scholar Prof. Radhakrishnan, the honours have been profusely bestowed on 'stalwart' officials, and communalists. You have done well to protest against this exhibition of Government views, in your article headed 'Re-establishing Peace' in your yesterday's issue.

I entirely agree with you and endorse your views expressed in that article. The Government revealed the same attitude in the appointment of a non-Indian to the post of Governor of this 'primus Indies' province over-riding the rights of an Indian. This is certainly not in keeping with the 'peace mentality' so harped on by the Government. It would not be surprising that this attitude will have reflection in the activities of some non-Congressmen who have till now kept quiet.—Yours. etc.,

B. S. FANSALKAR.

June 5.

THE R. T. C.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Simla has once again become the storm centre of contemplated peaceful discussions to be held in the coming Round Table Conference. The primary object of the Round Table Conference, if not more, it seems from the Government's point of view is atleast a compromise between them and the people of this country to obviate the conditions existing since last year. Lord Willingdon, as the "Pioneer" of May 27 understands, has asked the "members of the Conference in this country to go to Silma for a consultation as to the most convenient time for "them again" to proceed to London."

May one ask what people, or what popular organisations, with the exception of a very few, did those people represent who went to the previous Round Table Conference? Can by any magical process the nominees of the Government be transmogrified all of a sudden into representatives of the people? In the true words of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru they represented no body and were possibly regarded as traitors in their own country. Why were such people nominated by the Government as delegates to the conference if not to stagemanage a pantomime show; It is far from me to be little good work they have done in certain directions, but as they were not in a position to deliven goods their deliberations and decisions could and did not carry weight in this country and as such were no better than an innocent make believe drama played out by grown up children for their amusement and that of the propagandist section of Rothermeres and Churhills.

Is the same blunder, one may be legitimately tempted to ask going to be repeated? Will the same "delegates" be exported to the conferencee again or will the Government realise the mistake it made in lowering the prestige of and attenuating the weight of the deliberations at the Conference by keeping the selection of delegates in its own hands instead of leaving it to the different political organisations in this country, which count for something, to choose their own delegates. The widespread political conciousness in this country has a serious objection to gramophonic careerists producing their Masters Voice in London in the name of the people of this country. Further political opinion here points to the fact that the delegates to the last Conference were chosen by the Government carefully to represent but one point of view—a retrograde view-point which necessarily clashed with others. Will the country accept the past delegates "ad hoc" and encourage the same process at least by not speaking out its mind or will it protest for the right and representative type of people to go the coming conference?

The "Pioneer" of May 27 suggests that Mahatma Gandhi should go to the Round Table Conference as "to a communal settlement, he may be reminded that he may find the atmosphere of London more favourable to the smoothing out of differences than that of this country."

It is indeed possibble to symathise with the editor for his partiality to his native climate but sympathy can not justify a memory corresponding to the English climate, and therefore fatal to this country. The "Pioneer" has evidently forgotten the disgraceful picture that the Indians presented before the world through their petty wranglings at the last Conference. The attitude of the communalist Hindus on one side, of communalist Mussalmans on the other, and the obstacles put forward by the Sikhs described a triangular fight of such a narrow sectarian type that made us the laughing-stock of the world and I maintain that it happened because the Government chose to make the Nationalist opinion in India conspicuous by its absence in the conference. Nothing could be more humiliating for a self-respecting nation than that its members should go abroad and wash their dirty linen in public and come back fighting amongst themselves.

Experience has amply proved that we can not leave our internal affairs to be settled at the Round Table Conference. There should be a settlement here and on the basis of that a united demand with the solid support of the nation be put forward at the Round Table Conference on behalf of the whole of India. The issue must be clear cut aud one, that is, between the Imperial Government and India, or, better still, between England and India. If we can not settle our differences here it is impossible to settle them anywhere else. Mahatma Gandhi inspite of the encouraging advice of the "Pioneer", should not budge an inch until he is in a position to put forward an unshakable united demand on behalf of the people of this country.—Yours. etc..

M. H. FARUQI.

Allahabad, May 30.

INDIAN LIBERALISM

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—"Scrutator" of the "Indian Daily Mail," has a curious way of dealing with opponents. If he does not like facts flung in his face, he will begin by calling names and chuckling with snobbish self-importance over his grandiose missile. Facts are facts, whether they come out of the mouths of obscure correspondents, or high-falutin apologists of discredited political imbecility. "Scrutator," I notice, has been wailing over the dwindling importance of Indian Liberalism and the gathering strength of the Congress. It must be obvious to him, that the Indian Liberals, as a party, stand thoroughly discredited in the eyes of the country, of the Government, and I am afraid, of the world. But "Scrutator" would blink the causes and upbraid the malcontents of his fancy. He would search for causes somewhere entirely outside his ken and locate them in the bolstered up bogey of Congress malevolence. If "Scrutator" will look facts straight in the face,—and in the process he will have to knock a good deal of sapient priggishness out of his head—he will be confronted with enormous evidence to show that Indian Liberalism is not only a thoroughly deceptive misnomer for political imbecility, but is, at the present moment, a meandering obstructing drag on the progressive thought of the country. Hair-splitting may fill up his columns, but most assuredly it does not convince anybody.

I wish that 'Scrutator,' instead of pretending to teach Mr. Gandhi, in his pontifical grandfatherly fashion, what he should do, had rather occupied himself with mending matters in his own party. Why is the Liberal party so impotent and becoming growingly diminutive? "Scrutator" has got to be told a few somewhat unpleasant truths, but I daresay "Scrutator" knows them already. The Liberal party is a party without a backbone. It has no popular support because there is not anything worth supporting in the party. It has never had any enlightened programme; it has never sought to reach and influence the masses at large. Political Liberalism, in India, is curiously enough, another name for the liberalism of docile and acquiescent infantilism. There are a few sincere and brilliant men in the party, but the brilliance merely dazzles and does nothing else. Let me repeat that the party is without a programme, without initiative, and while "Scrutator," with the air of a profound economist, criticises the Congress for its lack of a concerned economic plan for a future India, he is pathetically ignorant of the appalling innocence of his own party of any enlightened economic policy, when reforms in the economic arrangement of the country are the crying need. In the meanwhile, "Scrutator" blows out a lot of hot air in ridiculing the charkha, while his Liberal friends have not the remotest conception as to the future of the country. The Congress, for the moment, is the real leader because, even if it has done a little, it has done very much more for the economic uplift of the country than the pretentious word-mongering of a somnolent and senile body which tosses and flounders with the wind around it and takes pride in doing what it has been forced into doing under pain of its total extinction as a political force. I imagine that "Scrutator" will retort that it was the Liberals who went to the R. T. C. and fetched back the Federal plan. He will, I have no doubt, shut his eyes to the fact that it was the Congress which throughout influenced decisions and plans by keeping British Imperialism pretty busy and driving home some badly needed and hard lessons, while, incidentally, the Liberals who went there as the willing scapegoats of imperialist jobbers and wire-pullers, to fetch and carry, did nothing more than fetch what was put into their pockets.—

Yours, etc.,

"SPECTATOR."

PRESERVING OLD BUILDINGS

A Company Formed In Britain

An anonymous gift of £20,000 has been made for the preservation of ancient building in Britain.

Announcing this in Mail week at the annual meeting of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, Viscount Esher said:

"When this splendid windfall came a full committee meeting was immediately called to discuss how the money was to be used.

"It was decided that it would be better to finance the repair and maintenance of ancient buildings on an economic basis.

"An ordinary public company is being registered under the Companies Act with limited liability and capital of £5,000. The company will buy, sell and restore and maintain ancient buildings and enter into contracts, but without in any way pledging this Society.

"This Society will entirely control the company by holding all the Ordinary shares and appointing the directors. The Society will provide more money from time to time and further capital will be provided by the issue of preference shares to be taken up by supporters of the Society or by persons desirous of transferring buildings to the company.

THE FIRST SCHEMES.

"The objects of the company are primarily to acquire ancient buildings by gift or purchase and have them restored or repaired that they may be let out at a rental which will represent a fair return for the money invested."

Viscount Esher explained that they had endeavoured to acquire a seventeenth-century house in Battersea, but had been unable to do so.

They were considering a scheme at Saffron Walden in connection with some fifteenth-century houses. Two thousand pounds was wanted. The company would provide as much money as they could hope to get a return on. Saffron Walden was going to find £1,000, and the other £500 would be subscribed by members of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

Lord Esher added: "We shall undertake restorations and the management of ancient buildings for their owners at a reasonable fee or commission."

Mr. D. S. MacColl, a member of the Royal Fine Arts Commission, described the society as an "advisory surgeon to old buildings, who supplied crutches and patches instead of a new faked body"

LONDON IN 1971.

A Town Planner's Vision

Here is a picture of "London As It Ought to be"—London As It May Be 40 years hence-described by Mr. Thomas Adams, to members of the Town Planning Institute, at the Caxton Hall in mail week.

The London of Mr. Adams' vision has a sunken road from behind the Royal Academy to a raised plaza, overlooking the Thames at the north end of a new Charing Cross Bridge.

"A great hotel, that ministers to the wants of the world-travellers, stands sentry over the Thames on what was once the Lion Brewery site. Fine buildings spread from Westminister to Black-friars Bridges. Waterloo Station has gained a new dignity, with a forecourt as fine as Trafalgar-square.

ARCADED STREETS.

"By a sunken speedway we go quickly to a great garage two miles to the south, covering an area of a quarter of a square mile. Two storeys of building, intersected by arcaded streets under arches and lined with shops, are full of activity. We go up in a lift to the roof covering the whole area and enter an aeroplane."

"Every road is alive with motor traffic. The great arterial roads have been linked up with the central areas by sunken speedways in a few strategic places lined on both sides with roads for slow-moving traffic (with pathways arcaded within the buildings)—and bridged over at every intersection. Fast moving traffic only—including rail traffic—has been put underground as far as practicable in central areas.

"As we circle round the fringes of the main centres we see new centres of business and industry. London has re-centralised itself.

"As we pass over the city we observe that its aeroplanes have increased, but so have its coster-barrows. Motor cars are much more used than forty years before, but there are larger numbers of horses in Rotton Row than then."

DISAPPEARING SQUARES.

The other side of the pitcure was drawn by Mr. S. D. Adshead, who emphasised the danger of London's squares disappearing.

"This danger," he said, "is by no means visionary."

"It seems an irony that three of our most important and central squares are being, or have recently been, built over by authorities whom the public naturally look to as being the most exemplary."

The squares mentioned by Mr. Adshead are Endsleigh Gardens, the Guildford-street end of Queen-square, and Torrington Square.

TABOO LYNCHING OF NEGROES.

Need For A Stringent Anti-Lynching Law In America.

(BY GOPAL RAO KALYANPUR.)

Dr. Sudhindra Bose, Ph.D. of the State University of Iowa, has contributed several articles of ethical value to the Indian press, a majority of which deal generally with the life of the Ethiopian community in America. In a recent communication to the "Hindu" of Madras, he gives us a penetrating insight into the miserable plight of the Negroes inhabiting the United States. The harrowing details which he gives us therein about lynching of these down-trodden and uncared-for human beings by the white-skinned people are sufficient to make the flesh of the most truculent criminal, creep.

It is disconcerting to hear that lynching is still being pursued by the white Americans even in these civilized times. The American people, especially that of the United States, have often been described as the most cultured and civilized people in the world. But the diabolical method of lynching Negroes who are found guilty of misdemeanour or other crimes without a judicial trial, shows in unmistakable terms what they really are.

According to Dr. Sudhindra Bose, lynching is increasing with alarming rapidity. In the course of last year alone, not less than 29 lynchings were committed by an infuriated crowd of white men, women and children. Evidently, this sort of chastisement is directly opposed to all canons of corporal punishment and all the more so when even the question of abolition of hanging of a criminal under British jurisprudence, is on the legislative anvil. Unlike hanging, lynching involves a lot of suffering to the victim and the kind of torture that usually follows in its wake is better imagined than described. The victim is first soaked with gasoline or other inflammable liquid and then chained to the roof of a small wooden house or tree where a lighted match is applied to the helpless victim. The wind that may be blowing at the time considerably fans the flames with the result that the Negro shrieks and cries aloud in a paroxysm of pain while the bystanders and state officials look upon the wretched being with ecstasies of joy and complacence.

Lynching is frequently defended as the swiftest way of vindicating justice. But in reality it is a fallacy. Instead of serving as a deterrent to the criminals in the commission of heinous offences, it very often tends to destroy all respect for law and justice, if there be any, in the perpetrators. On the other hand, a lenient sentence on the offender may dissuade him from vice and crime and thus improve him morally.

One of the most curious things about lynching is that even the Government officials who are cognizant that that punishment is a negation of equity and justice and is repugnant to the Statutory laws enacted by the State, countenance such brutal acts by non-interference. There have been several cases, writes Dr. Sudhindra Bose, where Negroes who were acquitted in the law courts, have been subsequently taken out and lynched by the frenzied mob.

The white Americans generally cling to the belief that lynching demonstrates their superiority over the Blacks. Perhaps they fear that without the occasional applications of the rope and the faggot, the Negroes would usurp the positions in the trades and professions now monopolized by them. But it would be an egregious blunder if one were to suppose that these Blacks are an illiterate and backward class of people and, therefore, are lynched by the white races in order to show their mental inferiority. As a matter of fact, it has been observed on an exhaustive examination that the average Negro is as intelligent and refined in character as the average white man.

The recent increase in lynchings, it appears, has given an impetus to the movement for a stringent federal anti-lynching law. But when nearly eight years ago, an anti-lynching bill was passed in the lower house of the Congress, it was killed ultimately in the Senate. It would certainly redound to the glory of America, if such a bill were again enacted to put a veto on this indivious and barbarous method of punishment which is a distinct sign of demoralization of humanity.

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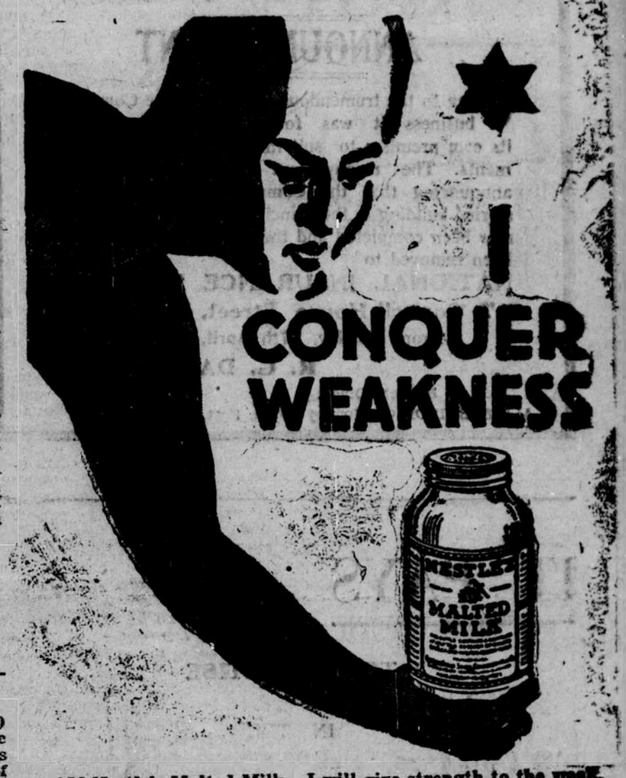

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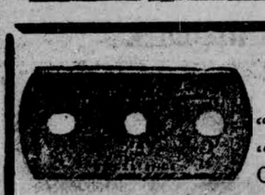

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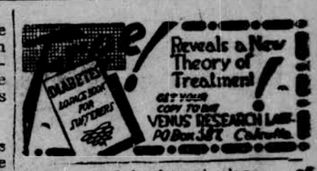

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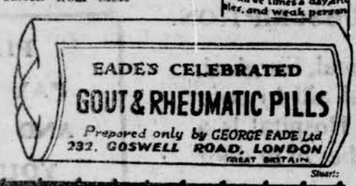

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SEPOY—"THERE"

"Empires Have Look Of Stolen Property"

PSYCHOLOGY OF INDIAN DISCONTENT

John England, writes in "Sunday Mercury".

Gandhi, India's sacred man, is coming to London. He is coming to confer with the British Government about the future of his country.

About the same time, the outgoing Viceroy, Lord Irwin, arrives. So, whether you take much interest in things outside your town or your island home, you will be hearing a great deal about India during the next few weeks.

It is a commonplace saying that English folk tak eneXt to no interest in the Empire overseas. India remained practcially unknown until Rudyard Kipling made us curious about that strange, mysterious land with his famous "Plain Tales from the Hills".

THE REAL LURE.

I have just been reading another book about India—"Clive", by R. J. Minney. It tells you things that Kipling left untold. It tells the strange, almost unbelievable story of how we came to be masters of a realm, rich beyond the dreams of avarice.

I have read nothing more astonishing in fiction than this scintillating record of an age and an empire builder.

It is nice to hold the belief that the British have always been the benevolent policeman of the world. But it is not always easy. Examine the checkered story of our amazing conquests of foreign lands. East or West, and you will find that behind the impulse to explore, to penetrate and to know, the English man of action has always had one eye on the possible gain.

We went into old Canada for furs, and over those virgin tracts of rich fur-bearing animals, we fought.

We went into India to take what we could get out of her.

Australia we hooked in because, at first she was a useful dumping ground for our felons, and later because her western areas proved rich in minerals.

All this sounds pretty sordid. It is. Yet, on the credit side--a side not often stressed by our competitors for the rish treasure of old Mother Earth—there is another picture.

The English start with bad, or at best, mixed motives. Then they find themselves, it would seem, and seettle down to govern honestly the territories they have acquired by various dubious means.

ONE MAN'S STORY

But in the whole story of the Empire there is nothing to compare with the manner in which we became possessed of India That story is the tale of one man.

It is the romance of Clive. And Clive, after a period in eclipse, is coming into his own. History is placing him and in the book I refer to above, we are presented with a living portrait of a man so full of contradictions that we are immediately convinced of his warm and frail humanity.

Clive went out to India as a writer in the service of the East India Company, a straight trading corporation with vast powers. It had, for example, its own army. He had been a bad boy, or, rather, a wild one.

He reached Madras penniless and began the long lean apprenticeship then demanded of all neophytes in this Tom Tiddler's ground of untold wealth.

The new comer served his apprehenticeship for years at a pittance. But that apprenticeship served, was free to trade privately.

To us to-day, it seems a queer system. Yet so it was. By private trade, the servants of this fabulously wealthy trading monopoly amassed fortunes that sound fantastic to-day. And they amassed them swiftly.

At that time the English and the French were rival bandits battening upon the country. They thought little about its welfare, but everything about the riches to be wrung from it.

It is not a pleasant story. But it is history, and it is from it that flow down to this very day the problems with which our best minds are grappling.

For many years our administration of India has been benevolent. Our best brains have been recruited to her service. But our title remains dubious and the story of those early days is not yet lived down.

When Clive, the penniless migre boy died, he died as a peer of the realm, a man of vast wealth, with palaces scattered about the counties and a vast London mansion in Berkley Square. And he was only 49.

How had he made that fortune? The answer is: from India. He was but one of many of those so-called Nabobs whose lavishness and populence staggered old friends on their return.

Clive's income when he was 35 was £40,000 a year. Ten years before he had been so poor, so disheartened, that he had attempted suicide.

We have to see this enigmatic man against the backgrouna of his time. It was an age of licentiousness and corruption. The English and the French alike carried their loose ways to India, and Madras and Calcutta reflected the morals of Europe.

"Beneath the oriental pomp and the splendour of the homes--the gilded chandeliers, the painted satinwood cabinets and bureaux, the flashing brocades, the gaudy carpets, the battalions of servants—stalked lust and passion.

"White men were living restrained lives, with not enough women of their own kind. Children were given into marriage, girls not yet in the fullness of their teens. Men formed liaisons with the wives of others. There were clandestine meetings, whispers behind fans, title-tattle, suspicions, and at times duels.

"Attractive women, who were so disposed, had many lovers, each hidden from the other and all hidden from their husbands. Shyer men, less confident of their ability to fascinate, kept black mistresses."

Such was the background of the country in which Clive lived and made history and earned undying fame as the Founder of our Indian Empire. His biographer says:—

"Clive had no drawing-room graces. He was short and inclined to corpulence. In his movements he was awkward. In the evenings he walked with men and women decked in their beauty spots, their wigs, their gold-lace and peach-bloom brocades. He sat down with them to rich meals, highly spiced curries, cream sweets floating in syrup, and pungent tropical fruits which had done more to fill the cemetery than heat or insanitation."

HOUNDED OUT.

The founder of our Indian Empire lived to face disgrace. He had been lauded as a heaven-sent general when Plassey fell to him and with it the power of our French rivals. Later he was charged with corruption. He had to defend himself in Parliament. His name became odious. He was insulted in the streets of London.

What was the truth? It was that under those conditions, when the rewards of victory meant vast would have to be a saint not to gains in gems and rupees, a man join in the general scramble for wealth.

And Clive, about whom were many queer stories impugning his honesty and his morals, was no saint.

Clive died in his London mansion and it was acceptable as the fact that he committed suicide. That fact his biographer challenges: Clive had become a drug addict. The new evidence suggests that he died as a result of an over dose of opium.

It is a strange story, this, of our acquisition of India. And it is strange that the men whose military genius and flair for diplomacy made this vast and incredibly rich realm ours, was so execrated at the time of his death that his son preferred to adopt the name and title of his wife and absorb the Clive harony in that of Powis.

GANDHI.

We are apt to sneer a little at Gandhi as a half-crazed fanatic. We regard him as an obstacle in our path towards the moulding of a new India along modern lines of self-government.

But can we blame this implacable foe of English rule? Gandhi is no village holy man. He is a Mahatma, that is, a Saint acknowledged as such in his lifetime.

He is the voice of a large part of India. A man who lives with the austerity of an anchorite, a man who wishes nothing for himself, all for his country.

But he is also a man with Western culture. He is a barrister familiar with London, with our institutions and our legal system. Yet he remains for ever an Oriental mystic.

Such a man knows the story of his country. He knows, whatever our good intentions to-day, there is a defect in our title to the Raj.

It would have been the same story had Clive gone down in defeat at Plassey—one of the truly decisive battles of the world. Only then it would have been against French rule that this strangely impelling leader would have raised his emaciated arms.

It is a strange story, this, of conquest, exploitation and oppression; of corruption, greed and along with such malign qualities, those others—leadership, foresight, and courage in the field.

JUNGLE LAW.

It is nothing, against us as English that we exploited India and grabbed it from France. We were no better and no worse than other powers.

All empires have the look of stolen property seen down the corridors of time. For the law has been the law of the jungle. And now that law goes to give place to newer concepts—to justice and freedom.

India, once an Aladdin's cave as warm with white robbers, is today a sacred trust. We have advanced.

John Drinkwater, in writing of the boigraphy referred to above, has said: "Clive was a bit of a burglar." He was. But he was much more than that. He was of the stuff of heroes, and he had the defects of his great qualities.

In this brilliant book we see that living man, and follow him through the kaledoscopic course of his flamboyant career as eye-witnesses of it.

Time have changed, but the shadow of Clive, long since dead, will fall across the conference table when Gandhi sits in his two-piece garment of coarse linen facing those of Clive's blood who seek to remedy an ancient wrong.

MUSINGS.

(By S. M. RAHMAN).

Reactionary forces appear to be gathering strength in England. The whirlwind campaign that the Beavermers and Churchills have been carrying on in England against Lord Irwin's policy of conciliation is bearing fruit. It is being seriously discussed in influential Conservative circles that the party should resile from the position, it had adopted in the last session of the Round Table Conference.

• • • • •

It will be calamitous to belittle the influence of the "Die-hards" in England. The Britisher is conservative to the core. Every Englishman is a potential Mrs. Grundy. It is with great difficulty that he can be persuaded to move with the times. He dies to dwell in the Past, oblivious of the cataclysmic changes that are convulsing the world around him. Kings may come and Governments may go, but he goes on in his well-beaten ruts of custom, convention and the so-called political sanity, unperturbed as ever.

• • • • •

That it is this irresponsible ingrained aversion to change in the average British, certain ex-satraps and retired Civil Servants are successfully exploiting against the interests of India, is becoming painfully apparent. The well-planned anti-Indian propaganda has made him exceedingly apprehensive of the proposed constitutional changes in the Indian Government.

• • • •

Unless he is convinced that if India is not immediately allowed to occupy her rightful place in the British Commonwealth, she will be a "lost Dominion" ere long, the Conservative Britisher is not likely to rise to the heights that the occasion demands.

• • • •

This can only be accomplished by a systematic counter-propaganda which neither Government nor the political leaders of India have so far cared to carry on in England. Even the old Congress deputations were mere alive to this imperative need.

• • • •

Many people, who ought to know better, still cherish the fond belief that Mr. MacDonald with the help of the Liberals will be able to give a progressive Constitution to India. It is difficult to conceive of a more mistaken notion in regard to the state of affairs in England. Mr. MacDonald's party is the weakest that ever came into power during recent times. The Conservatives and Liberals can turn him out of office at any moment; he is existing on the sufference of other. He cannot carry through any measure of Reform, without the active co-operation of the Conservatives.

• • • •

There are enough signs to indicate that even Mr. Baldwin is being gradually borne down by the rank and file of the Conservative Party. The public opinion is being instilled with the most perverted doctrines in regard to the future Government of India. The measure and extent of the next instalment of Reforms will be determined not by the few British-delegates to the next Round Table Conference, but by the great mass of British public opinion outside it. Unless it is properly educated, unless it is made clear to the hard-headed John Bull that the desire for Swaraj is not confined to the microscopic minority of the educated class, but has permeated the "teeming millions of India," that putting down political discontent by repression is like stemming the onrush of the tide with a broomstick, the labours of the Round Table Conference cannot but end in a fiasco. It is high time that our leaders should realise the supreme importance of propaganda in England at this juncture.

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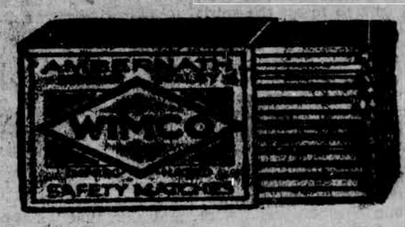

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O.S.K. Line

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Sumatra „	24th „	7th July
Bamburg „	10th July	23rd „
Havre „	25th „	6th Aug.

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Bombay, June 5.

2 Cathay, London, 13-6, M M and Co.
3 Delhi, Karachi, 9-6, L Edward Ltd.
5 Shunko Maru, Kobe, 8-6, O S Kaisha.
6 City of Manchester, Karachi, 13-6, K Nixon & Co.
7 Clan MacInnes, Cochin, 10-6, James Finlay.
11 Iyo Maru, Japan, 13-6 N. K. Kaisha.
13 Baron Pentland, Melbourne, 12-6, T Morrison & Co.
15 Aquileia, Genoa, 16-6, L T & M I S N Co.
No. 16 Uenezie L. Colombo 9/6 L. T. & M. I. T. Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK.

—:o:—

2 Sultania, Rangoon, 9/6 Scindia S N & Co.
3 City of Salford, Karachi, 13/6. James Finlay & Co.
No. 3 Bamora P. Gulf 10/6 M. M. & Co.
4 Varela Busrah 12/6 M. M. and Co.
5 Padma, Karachi N. F. S. Hassam and Co.
10-11 Heijin Maru N. F. N. F. Scindia S. N. Co.
12/13 Kidderpur, China and Japan 13-6, M M & Co.
16 Laxmi N F N F R Assaria & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Yamachichi, Calcutta, 12/6 L. Edwards Ltd.
D E Begum, Rangoon, 10-6, T Morrison & Co.
F Ranee, Tuticorin, 14-6, T Morrison & Co.
K Bandra, N F N F M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Mantua, 12-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Mooltan, 19-6-31, P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Warfield 18-6-31, M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Tarantia 8-6-31 G T C.
Kasama 14-6-31 K N C
Clan Ogilvey 16-6-31 J F C.
City of Wellington 30-6-31 K N C.

FROM CHILO.
Agra 3-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan 24-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Tugela, 15-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Nippon 29-6-31 L Edward Ltd.
Tenerella 11-7-31 L. Edward Ltd.
FROM HAMBURG.
Waterfels 10-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Sturnfels, 16-6-31, L Edward Ltd.
Konderkerk, 24-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Geirfels, 2-7-31. L Edwards Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
Genoa 30-6-31 M Italiana
Kadoe 5-6-31 T M Co.
Salawati 19-6-31 T M Co.
FROM TRIESTE
Himalaya 13-6-31 L T C.
Plisna 15-6-31 L T C
Gange 6-6-31 L T C
FROM NEW YORK.
C/o Bradford, 18-6-31, F F Campbell Co.
C/o Canton, 18-7-31, F F Campbell Co.
Silveroeder, 28-6-31, Volkart Bros.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Heimei Maru 16-6-31 O S Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru, 15-6-31, N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru, 29-6-31, N Y Kaisha.
Alipore, 21-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Celebes Maru, 19-6-31, O S Kaisha.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Naldera, 19-6-31, P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Konya, 20-6-31, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Cathay, 13-6-21 P & O. S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Yomachichi, NF, L Edward Ltd.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Manchester 13-6-31, K N & Co.
FOR HULL.
City of Salford, 9-6-31 J F Co.,
FOR GENEVA.
Aquilela, NF M Italiana.
FOR KOBE.
Kidderpore, NF, P & O S N & Co.
Iyo Maru, NF, N Y Kaisha.
FOR DURBAN.
Karanja, 11-6-31 M M and Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bamora, 10-6-31 M M & Co.

Varela, 12-6-31 M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Sikh N. F. and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Begum T M Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON
Cathay, P & O S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Yomachichi, L Edward Ltd.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Manchester K N & Co.
FOR HULL.
City of Salford, J F Co.
FOR GENEVA.
Aquilela, M Italiana.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Kidderpore, P & O S N & Co.
Iyo Maru, N Y Kaisha.
FOR DURBAN.
Karanja, M M & Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bamora, M M & Co.
Varela, M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Sikh T. M. Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Begum T M Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S.S. Aquileia G. L. D. 5-6-31.
S.S. Delhi G.L.D. 6-6-31.
Rawalpindi G.L.D. 5-6-31.
S.S. Sultania G.L.D. 6-6-31.
S.S. Bahaduri G.L.D. 8-6-31.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, June 8.

S.S. Cathay for London:—990 cwt. musoor, 2970 cwt. joowari Ralli Bros.; 300 cwt. turmeric R. S. Tata and Co.; 1000 cwt. myrabollam Kalyandas Bros.; 1000 cwt. linseed oil cakes, 100 groundnut oil cakes K. M. Nathoo; 10 cases bristles B. P. and Haylay Ltd.; 15 bales animal skin H. R. Renmanbhai; 1 bale animal skin H. A. M. G. H. Sardul; 21 bales animal skin H. A. Amin and Co.;

For Marseilles:—55 bales cotton raw K. Dinchand and Co.

City of Manchester for Marseilles:—155 cwt. gemer Oliborum A. A. H. Manji and Co.; 80 cwt. appricat kernels and 200 groundnut kernels S. M. Rajgor and Co.; 500 cwt. groundnut seed Birla Bros.

For Manchester 400 cwt. castor oil A. Hargovindas.

For Liverpool:—500 bales wool raw M. Nissim.

City of Salford for Antwerp:—49 bales wool Shamji and Co.; 200 cwt. musterseed S. M. Rajgor and Co.

S.S. Delhi for Rotterdam:—2000 cwt groundnut oil cakes Steel Bros.

For Hamburg:—55 bales cotton raw Anglo-Siam Corporation.

S.S. Aquilla for Venice:—44 cwt. gum olibanum E. Valimohmad and Co.

For Genoa:—440 bales cotton raw N. H. Nathoo; 1000 cwt. Linseed Ralli Bros.

For Piracus:—100 cwt. gum oliborum Mavani and Sons.

Iyo Maru for Kobe:—180 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co.; 100 bales cotton raw H. Amaray and Co.; 100 bales cotton raw Birla Bros.; 114 bales cotton raw V. Ladha and Co.

S.S. Nogosaka:—100 bales cotton raw M. Amarsey and Co.; 50 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS.

S.S. Rheinfels agents L. Edwards Ltd. from Hamburg.—50 cases lamps; 53 cases globes; 27 cases bolts and nuts; 200 cases wire netting; 172 cases nails; 26 cases bone glive; 75 cases slate pencils; 360 cases slates; 75 cases plywood; 32 cases scrinds; 153 cases machinery; 325 cases milk; 400 tins Edibh oil; 454 tins chemicals; 519 cases e'ware; 3694 cases shelta; 14440 bdle tubes; 175 bdle pipe squares; 496 bdle yin circles.

From Bremen:—100 cases tiles; 250 cases beer; 59 cases paper, 115 cases glassware; 1190 bdle kora; 40 bdle runwt.; 1011 bdle Aspir wood.

For Amsterdam:—360 cases beer.

From Rotterdam:—330 tins dyes dry; 200 cases Fance; 36 cases Art silk yarn.

From Antewerp:—50 cases paper; 65 cases straw boards; 500 cases starch; 45 cases washers; 75 cases tyres; 50 cases aluminium; 100 cases farmon; 299 cases tiles, 444 bdle wire nails; 260 bdle railway materials; 60 bdle steel joists; 100 bdle rinets; 3229 bdle rods; 159 bdle tees; 2998 bdle hoons; 245 bdle angles; 13433 bdle shuts; 785 bdle bolt and nuts; 100 bdle hinges.

From Port Said:—176 bales cotton.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 8.

F. P. Bales:—
Receipts to date 6-6-31 1930-31 8738000; 1929-30 8479000.
Receipts Yesterday 6-6-31 1930-31 4000; 1929-30 6000.
Exports to date 6-6-31 1930-31 6455000; 1929-30 6525000.
Stock at Ports 5-6-31 1930-31 3162000; 1929-30 1723000.
Stock Interior Towns 5-6-31 1930-31 1009000. 1929-30 740000.
Stock Liverpool 5-6-31 1930-31 1065000; 1929-30 867000.
Visible Supply 5-6-31 1930-31 6188000; 1929-30 3603000.
Quantity in Sight 5-6-31 1930-31 12852000; 1929-30 10693000.
Quantity out of Sight 5-6-31 1930-31 9740000; 1929-30 11779000.

Bombay Cotton

BOMBAY, June 8.

Following further weakness in New York market, our market opened at Rs. 161 for Broach J.A. delivery. Scattered covering improved prices to Rs. 161/12 but increased selling pressure depressed prices to Rs. 160. At this level the market ruled steady but again declined on easier Liverpool opening cables. Rates Closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J-A. 159/8.
Broach A-M. 175/12.
Oomra, July 143/8.
Oomra, Dec-Jan. 149/8.
Bengal, July 131/8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, June 5.

June	126.30—3.50
Sept.	121.60—.2.60
Nov.	117.20—.3.20

ROOM RATE.
Bombay, June 8.

Bengal, July 131.
Broach A-M. 177.
Broach J-A. 161.
Umra D-J. 151.
Umra, July 145.
To-day no Spot Rate.

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, June 8.

100 G G Keshu and Co. Dhamangaon 149 1/2.
100 G G Keshu and Co. Arvi 150 1/2.
100 G G Keshu and Co. Patej 162.
117 G G Dhulia 146.
100 Bombay and Co. Banwsa 146 1/4.
100 Bombay and Co. Murtazapur 141.
100 Perystal and Co. Wardha 147 1/2.
76 Motiram Vaghji Lembdi 161.
77 Motiram Vaghji Wadhwan 161.
45 Motiram Vaghji Manabadar old 158.
274 Motiram Vaghji Manabadar 164.
100 Viram Ladha Jambusar 163.
100 Tata Mill Inchalkaranji 215
21 Motiram Vaghji Bantva 163.
25 Motiram Vaghji Nasirabad, 132.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, June 8.

Bengal Superfine	140
Bengal Fine	135
Bengal F. G.	130
Sindh-Punjab Fine	135
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	130
Wardha-Hingh Fine	155
Nagpur Savner Fine	155
Yeotmal Fine	150
Arvi Fine	150
Amraoti Fine	145
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	145
Mulkapur Fine	140
Khandesh Fine	140
Muthia Fine	140
Muthia F. G.	130
Nanded Purna F.G.G.S.	155
Sailu F.G.G.S.	140
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	150
Berwah Sanavad Fine	150
Indore/Ujjain Fine	155
Broach Fine	165
Boroch F.G.	160
Westerns M.G.	200
Cambodia	235
Compta Good	210
Jinja	275
Busoga	290

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 8.

In full-pressed Bales.—
Since 1st September.

	6-6-31	This year.
Khandesh	319	317,766
Central India	246	321,415
Barsi and Nagar	231	104,639
Hyderabad-Gaorani	252	83,264
Berar	317	670,614
Central Provinces	218	364,705
Total Oomras	1,583	1,822,393
Dholera	2,216	222,570
N.-W. Provinces	...	89,756
Rajputana	515	44,534
Sind-Punjab	...	114,954
Broach	822	293,739
Coompta & Dharwar	997	70,108
Westerns-Northerns	180	33,478
Cocoanada	...	24
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	628	30,704
Persian	...	388
American	...	81,209
Egyptian and African	1,549	260,226
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	106	321
Total	8,590	3,004,404

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.—
1st Sept. to 4th June.

	6-6-31	This year.
Europe	640	524,075
Japan & China	6,450	1,498,293
Coast Ports	...	19,193
Up-country by Rail	...	169,143
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	26,772
Total	6,910	2,236,076

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, June 8.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	3	9
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	3	6
Mint Gold, 2nd Settlement	21	3	9
Silver, Ready	42	5	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	42	5	0
Silver, 2nd Settlement	41	14	0

MONEY MARKETS.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 8.

E C Rate Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B C D D 1/5 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 to 15th June.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 June/15th July.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 15/16 June.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 29/32 July 15th August.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278
Banks Selling T T 277 7/8
Banks Buying T T 277 1/8
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 914.
Banks Buying D D 927.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 936.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 1/4
Banks Buying 60 days 135
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 65 1/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 81.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 5/8.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.86. 17/31 6th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/4 8th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 6th inst.
London/Paris 124.25 6th inst.
London/Belgium 34.93 6th inst.
London Switzerland 25.09 6th inst.
London/Italy 92.95 6th inst.
Tone oof Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11 3/8 5th instant. £4-4-11 3/8 6th instant.
Silver London Ready 12 1/4 5th inst. 12 5/616 6th inst.
Silver London Forward 12 1/4 5th inst. 12 5/16 6th inst.
Silver New York Ready 26 5/8 5th inst. 26 3/4 6th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 3/32 p.c. 5th inst. 2 3/16 p.c. 6th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 1/4 p.c. 5th inst. 2 5/16 p.c. 6th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 1/2 p.c. 3 Mos. 4 p.c. 6 Mos. 4 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.

Tone of Silver:—Small business. Market Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 8.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 59-13.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 99-14.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88/14
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74/6.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/10.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/5
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/8
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/10.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93/5.
6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 100.
6 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/12
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101/1.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71/8
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 70/2
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 70/2
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/6
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101/6
Forward Rates: 17th June Settlement 3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 59-13-0.
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 100.
Tone of Market:—Weak.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, June 8.

3 months Discounts 2 3/16 p.c.
6 months Discounts 2 5/16 p.c.
Bank of England rate 2½ p.c.
Call Money 4½ p.c.
One month 4 1/2 p.c.
Three months 4½ p.c.
Six months 4 p.c.
Tone of Money Market:—Dull.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 p.c.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 3.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 33. Highest Rs. 33/9, Closing Rs. 33/6.
Cocoanuts Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 30/7. Highest Rs. 30/14/6, Closing Rs. 30/9.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

FAVOURABLE WEATHER & LIQUIDATION

No Demand

Bombay, June 8.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market again recorded a sharp decline of 24 points within 2 hours. Persistent selling by Wall Street Bears and favourable weather have impaired confidence. Nobody wants to buy cotton and occasional rallies have proved of no use to induce any demand. There is no knowing as to when the present decline will end. Lower prices have failed to induce spinners' demand and there is a belief that prices will reach as low as 6½ cents. Unlike previous depressions, there is greater curtailment and there being fairly large long interest in July option, Bears are selling confidently.

The reduction in acreage is now believed to be 10 per cent. with favourable weather the crop looks like a 18-million bales. This supply added with carry-over of about 8½ million bales, make the situation weak and when the new crop begins to move, prices are anticipated to reach much lower levels.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

The trend of prices this week on the New York Cotton Exchange has again been dominated to a considerable extent by the action of the Stock market. New low levels for the season were established in the early part of the week under liquidation and Wall Street. Commission House and European selling, but cotton responded sharply to the rally which took place on the Stock market, while the reduced margin requirements by Banks and Brokerage firms, as well as heavy over-subscription to the new Government bond issue, helped to revive confidence.

Weather conditions generally have been on the favourable side, although complaints have been forthcoming from scattered points of the need of additional moisture. The five acreage reports so far issued indicate a reduction of 10.1 per cent.

The demand for Spot cotton in the South has shown signs of slight improvement, with evidences of increased confidence on the part of foreign spinners at the prevailing level of prices, while considerable comment has been heard on the steadily increasing export movement.

Textile markets, however, have generally been quiet, with buyers showing hesitation.

DISTRESS SELLING.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state: Despite rains in Western Belt and disturbed weather conditions, prices further sagged on distress South selling in consequence of Banks demanding margins. Notwithstanding general trade pessimism, the American statistical position is gradually improving with the present surplus stocks of 17 lac bales over last year as compared with 23 lac bales a month ago. Mail advices from America state that Co-operatives have mostly transferred their July "longs" into October and January deliveries and Japanese interests holding October New York purchases. The over-subscriptions of American Government loan and the latest German efforts to reduce War debts and hold a World Economic Conference may result in some demand around 8 cents. Our Liverpool friends caution us on selling side around present prices pending further crop developments, even though they admit no fundamental bullish features.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 8.82 (10-18 a.m.) lowest 8.65 (11-56 a.m.).

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:

10-17 a.m.: New York Cables:—Textile quiet, prices slightly lower. Inclined expect trading market cotton near future.

5-50 p.m.:—New York market declined on local selling, long liquidation.

Reuter's Cable: New York market opened weak on lower Liverpool cables and declined further on favourable weather and liquidation.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool July (Expected) equal to 4.48; Broach J.-A. (Expected) Rs. 161 equal to 3.66; Difference 82 points equal to Rs. 36.

New York July (Close) 8.31 equal to 4.15; Broach J.-A. (Expected) Rs. 161 equal to 3.66; Difference 49 points equal to Rs. 22.

Liverpool-New York:
(At N. Y. Close and L'pool due) July 65, October 54 (American points).

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Stubbs & Grindord, Liverpool cable:—

"Feeling very despondent on failure respond reactions but improved takeoff evident these prices may go lower but getting near dangerously uneconomic figure."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co., Liverpool cable:—

"New York cables: Cotton favourable weather."

"South selling Wall Street selling."

Messrs. Breuel and Co. have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

"We think we shall be lower for a time."

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have issued the following report, dated London, 20th May:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £148,376,970 on the 13th instant (as compared with £147,506,074 on the previous Wednesday), and represents an increase of £1,35,251 since the 31st December 1930.

In the open market yesterday £917,000 of bar gold from South Africa and £50,000 from the Straits Settlements was available. The price was fixed at 84s/9. 3/4d. per fine ounce, at which about £45,000 was taken for India and the Home and Continental trade. The Bank of England secured about £895,000 at the statutory buying price.

Movements of gold at the Bank of England during the week have resulted in a net influx of £1,190,-441. Receipts totalled £1,230,023, of which £275000 was in sovereigns (£200,000 South Africa, £50,000 Brazil and £25,000 Netherlands), and £955,023 in bar gold. Withdrawals amounted to £39,582, of which £20,836 was in sovereigns 'set aside' and £17,000 in sovereigns taken for export.

United Kingdom imports and exports of gold for the month of April last are detailed below:—

	Imports £	Exports. £
Germany	———	£18,985
Netherlands	13,273	———
France	9,123	19,738
Switzerland	———	25,873
Spain	———	42,500
Austria	———	14,347
Roumania	———	674,152
West Africa	118,531	———
Argentina	———	10,000
Brazil	66,947	2,000
Venezuela	14,935	———
Union of South Africa (including South-West Africa Territory)	4,633,633	———
Rhodesia	92,467	———
British India	91,198	28,644
Straits Settlements	198,804	———
Australia	700,000	———
Other countries	16,483	10,714
	£5,855,394	£906,448

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 11th instant to mid-day on the 18th instant:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£823,865
British West Africa	38,799
Straits Settlements & Dependencies	70,174
Brazil	50,000
Netherlands	25,000
New Zealand	39,123
Other countries	7,130
	£1,054,110

EXPORTS.

Germany	£30,180
France	18,085
Austria	17,480
British India	15,225
Other countries	10,454
	£91,424

SILVER.

A weak tendency developed during the past week and quotations have shown a substantial decline. Up to the 18th instant the fall had been gradual, prices sagging daily by small fractions until 12.7/8d. for cash and 12 13/16d. for two months' delivery were quoted, but yesterday rates fell more sharply, being fixed 5/16d. lower at 12.9/16d. and 12.1/2d. for the respective deliveries. To-day, sellers showing hesitation, there was a slight reaction to 12.5/8d. and 12.9/16d.

A weaker feeling seems to have pervaded the Eastern markets and both the Indian Bazaars and China have been disposed to sell, in addition to which there have been offerings on Continental account with America also inclined to sell on most afternoons. The market, therefore, has found little support except for small covering purchases by bears, who, however, have in many cases preferred to extend their commitments.

The undertone seems less promising at the moment but the outlook is very uncertain, as it is difficult to attribute the cause of the rather sudden weakness.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 11th instant to mid-day of the 18th instant:—

IMPORTS.

France	£35,534
U. S. A.	26,345
Mexico	46,810
Canada	12,345
Other countries	17,065
	£138,099

EXPORTS.

British India	£90,235
Other countries	12,368
	£102,603

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J10

BOMBAY:, TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1931.

India's Goodwill Is The Best Safeguard

MR. V. J. PATEL'S ADDRESS IN LONDON

"INDIA WANTS PEACE—BUT ON HER OWN TERMS"

LONDON, June 5.

The Commonwealth of India League held a large meeting at Mr. Lansbury's constituency East London, Miss Murriel Lester presiding. Mr. V. J. Patel said India wanted complete control of all internal and external affairs. She could endure no longer the humiliation and degradation of foreign rule. If a refrerendum was taken an overwhelming majority would vote against British connection, but the Congress was prepared as a compromise to accept complete Dominion Status if the freedom was unrestricted. India wanted peace, but on her own terms. From the discussions with politicians here he feared there is little hope of a peaceful settlement and although Gandhiji was determined to do his utmost to reach an agreement India must prepare to enter upon the final struggle when the negotiations broke down.

The British commercial community were only anxious for safeguards to promote their own interests but no safeguards would be of any use in the absence of India's goodwill. By insisting upon such safeguards they were creating further bitterness, but real goodwill would be a greater asset to Britain than any number of safeguards.

There was no half way between complete responsibility and complete slavery such as India suffered now. He did not think it was humanly possible to convert the British electorate to a full realisation of the gravity of India's case by ordinary methods, but if they did something striking that would catch the imagination of the British people the latter would soon ask what was happening in India and will be more willing to see justice done. Until that result was obtained Indian Nationalists were determined to make the Government of Britain absolutely impossible.

MR. BROCKWAYS' SPEECH

Mr. Brockway, who was much interrupted by a Communist group, said India was not only passing through a political revolution but the beginning of a social revolution too. He wanted to struggle for independence to be the precursor of a movement among her workers and peasants for freedom against exploitation by their own landlords and capitalists.

Freedom for India in terms of independence was perferable to slow movement merely as part of the Britsih Empire. As an Englishman and Socialist he looked upon the events of the past year with shame and humiliation. Whilst welcoming the release of many politicals he denounced the continued imprisonment of the Meerut accused as also the Garhwalis.

Regarding the conference we were living in a fool's Paradise if we supposed the present proposals would bring a settlement unless the Government were prepared to go much further than indicated. As Socialists they must create such feeling amongst the workers everywhere that the Government will be compelled to fulfil Labour's pledges on this question.

Mrs. Brijlal Nehru and Mr. Krishna Menon also spoke.—"Hindu Special Cable."

TAKE GUARANTEES FROM CONSERVATIVES.

Vithalbhai's Cable To Gandhiji.

LONDON, June 1.

The obstacles which have come in the way of the Federal Structure Committee meeting to be held by the end of June or beginning of July as has been recently foreshadowed in the press, arise mainly from the Conservative attitude on the question of safeguards and demand of guarantee that the Congress delegates accept them in principle.

The clue to the whole mystery can be found in the latest telegram of Mr. Patel to Mahatma Gandhi in which the ex-President of the Indian Legislative Assembly, countermanding his previous suggestions, asks Mahatma Gandhi not to come, unless there is a guarantee that the Conservatives would take part in the deliberations loyally and faithfully. It is because, if the Conservatives keep aloof from the next Conference or enter it only to break it, there is no good for the Congress coming to any settlement with the Government. Nor will the Premier think it worth while to waste his time in trying to come to any agreement, as without the Conservatives he cannot give effect to it. To the Indian Liberals and Nationalists anxious for the immediate resumption of the Conference and negotiations, there is the natural reply that no good purpose can be served by the British delegates meeting the Indian, unless the Indians themselves have solved their own communal problem. In the meantime the Conservatives will go on asking the Premier to get the Congress to give more assurances about the safeguards.—"Liberty" Special Cable."

SENSATIONAL BIJHARI CASE

Congressmen Surrender Themselves For Arrest

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COMPLAINT FILED ... AGAINST POLICE

(From Our Correspondent.)

MUTTRA, June 3.

On the 20th May three motor lorries full of armed police raided village Bijahri in Muttra District to arrest some Congressmen under Section 107, Cr. Procedure Code. There are allegations of looting, assaulting, tearing off national flags etc., against the Police in that connection for which a legal complaint has now been filed in court in accordance with the advice of Mahatma Gandhi. This complaint is now pending before the court of the Joint-Magistrate. The police could arrest only 5 men on that day as others had gone to Muttra to serve at the District Political Conference as Congress volunteers.

MORE OFFER FOR ARREST.

When the case was taken up for hearing on the 22nd May. Nine more persons offered themselves for arrest under the advice of District Congress leaders and they were arrested. Prof. Krishna Chandra, General Secretary of the District Congress Committee on the basis of his personal enquiry into the allegations against the police conducted at the spot sent up a statement to the District Magistrate in that connection. He also sought a personal interview along with Hakim Brij Lal Vice-President of the District Congress Committee. The District Magistrate fixed up 22nd May for the interview but at the appointed hour when the two gentlemen turned up for it the chaprasi of the District Magistrate informed them that as some people had cried 'Mahatma Gandhi-Ki-Jai' the Sahib was not willing to see them. Accordingly the interview could not be held.

Over and above the 14 persons arrested, five more were wanted and they could not be produced that day as they had gone out of the village. On the 25th May they also surrendered themselves for arrest.

At the subsequent date of hearing on the first of June out of the above 18 persons 13 were let out on bail and against the remaining five it is alleged another charge of Dacoity (Sec. 395 and 397) has been brought forward and their bail was not, therefore allowed.

MR. V. J. PATEL IN LONDON

Conference With Lord Snell

LONDON, June 4.

For the first time Mr. V. J. Patel (formerly President of the Legislative Assembly) had a heart to heart talk with Lord Snell (Under-Secretary of State for India and other members of the Government at an informal lunch given by Mr. V. Subboo.

After lunch Mr. Patel and Lord Snell were closetted together until late in the afternoon in an earnest and frank conversation discussing their respective points of view.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah was present throughout the conversation and took part in it. After Lord Snell had left both Mr. Patel and Mr. Jinnah discussed communal problems.—"Pioneer."

A photograph taken on the occasion of Pandit Jawaharlal's visit to the Jews' synagogue of Cochin. The Pandit, who was accompanied by his wfie and daughter, was shown round by Mr. M. E. Roby, the Trustee of the Synagogue. Mr. A. B. Salem, the well-known Cochin Satyagrahi, is standing next to Miss Indra Nehru.

MAHATMA BEFORE AMERICAN AUDIENCE

Talkie That Captivated Women

(From A Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, May 31.

Mahatma Gandhi was presented this week to the American public as the "Star" in a talking film made in an empty schoolhouse at Borsad. "Talkie" caused a sensation throughout the United States, as it gave millions of Americans not only their first glimpse of Mahatma Gandhi as a personality, but conveyed a vivid idea of the Mahatma's unconventional dress, his speech, mannerism, and political views.

"A LIVING PICTURE OF THE SCENE."

The talking film which was made by the Fox Movietone News Company, which also made "sound" films of Lord Irwin's departure and of the Earl of Willindon's arrival including the new Viceroy, taking the oath of Office, portrays India's champion of nationalism squatting on a mattress with the upper part of his body and his lower limbs uncovered. The correspondent of an American News Agency interviews the Nationalist leader while the movie operators make literally a "living picture" of the scene.

"MOVIE FANS CAPTIVATED."

Gandhiji's engaging smile and his frequent chuckles, as the correspondent questions him, captivated many movie-goers, especially the American women, while his friendly message to the American people—and his kindly attitude towards the English—impressed the more sober-minded patrons of the cinema. The Mahatma's answers to the questions put to him are surprisingly distinct, although the movie operators and "sound" technicians who made the "talkie" declare that Mahatma Gandhi spoke in a low, restrained voice.

In presenting the film, the producers explain some of the difficulties their representatives had to face in India. They slept one whole night on the floor with Mahatma Gandhi in the Borsad schoolhouse in order to catch India's Holy man" on his early morning walk. Then, in order to make an indoor "talkie" of the Mahatma they were obliged to set up their elaborate sound and movie apparatus three different times, only to be told that Mahatma Gandhi was not yet prepared for them.—"The Hindu."

Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, President of the Indian States Peoples' Conference was heavily garlanded on his arrival in Bombay.

NIPANI SEDITION TRIAL.

Police Inspector In The Witness-Box

BELGAUM (By Mail), June 6.

The Nipani Sedition Case which commenced here on the 1st inst. and in which 18 persons are charged under various Sections of the Indian Penal Code, is being heard from day to day by Mr. V. M. Ferrers, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Belgaum, and a jury consisting of five persons.

The case is attracting a great deal of attention from the public and the Court room is invariably crowded.

The Public Prosecutor Mr. B. K. Dalvi, is conducting the prosecution, while Messrs. Khot, Joshi, Lele, Shrikhande, Dadasaheb, Naragundkar and T.S. Naragundkar are defending the accused.

POLICE INSPECTOR IN WITNESS-BOX.

Examined on behalf of the prosecution, Mr. Rangaswami Kondaya Naidu, Sub-Inspector of Police said that he was Police Sub-Inspector at Nipani from October, 1929 to May 1930. He had sent up two accused (Kagwade and Rawan) for trial by the First Class Magistrate at Chikodi on 19th April, 1930. Conviction followed on 22nd April, 1930. He was then at Nipani. One Dattu Tendulkar came to him that day and told the witness that about 100 persons or more came to his shop to ask him to close his shop. Tendulkar refused to do so, whereupon his rice was scattered and disorder commenced. Witness proceeded to the shop where he found 400 to 500 people standing on both sides of the shop. With the aid of the cane he had in his hand, witness drove back the crowd from the shop and prepared the 'panchnama

SET UPON ME.

Continuing, Mr. Naidu deposed: "Accused Shioram and Maharudrappa with others at their back then set upon me. I tried to push them off. The pressure of the crowd increased. Stones and clods were hurled at the shop and at the police. I called the Jamadar and bade him to bring me a telegraph form so that I might summon help from Chikodi. When the Jamadar had gone, the riot took a graver turn. I thought it unsafe to stay where we were. I sent my message to the post office. The 'panchnama' was still incomplete, but I could not get on with what I was doing. I was obstructed in the performance of my duty. The Kulkarni who was doing the writing retained the paper.

RIOTERS FOLLOWED US.

We withdrew past the old motor stand towards the post office. The rioters followed, pelting us all the way with stones and the constables and the 'sannadis' were also injured. Blood was drawn from my leg. Near the post office Tukaram, the head constable was struck by a stone on the back of the head. He fell senseless on the ground.

"Outside the post office the rioters stood shouting for some 20 minutes. Then by degrees the riot died down."

Proceeding Mr. Naidu stated that he sent telegrams to the D.S.P., the Dy. S.P. and to the Sub-Inspector, Chikodi, asking for help.

IN FEAR OF LIFE.

Witness added that at 11 p.m. that night (22nd April) the D.S.P. reached Nipani with an armed party. Until then witness had not ventured to leave the post office as he was in fear of further violence.—A. P.

Anglo German Conversations End.

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NO CLEAR-CUT DECISIONS REACHED.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION TO BE SOUGHT TO DEAL WITH PRESENT CRISIS

LONDON, June 7.

An official communique of a non-committal character was issued from the Foreign Office to-night, on the conclusion of the Anglo-German conversations. The communique declares that special stress was laid by the German Ministers on the difficulties of the existing position in Germany and the need for their alleviation. British ministers, for their part, called attention to the world-wide character of the present depression and its special influence on their own country. Both the parties agreed that in addition to the efforts for measures of national character, the revival of confidence and prosperity depended upon International co-operation. In this spirit both the Governments will endeavour to deal with the present crisis, in close collaboration with the other Governments concerned.

NO-CLEAR-CUT DECISIONS REACHED

It is generally believed, in diplomatic circles, in London, that no clear-cut decisions were reached at the Chequers talks, and, consequently, there was some disappointment in unofficial German quarters. It is assumed from the wording of the Communique that Dr. Bruening and Curtius asked for easement of the present system of payment of Reparations; but the decision of both the Governments to endeavour to deal with the present crisis "in close collaboration with the other Governments concerned" is not interpreted to mean that another Revisionary conference on Reparations is in early prospect. Dr. Bruening is delighted with the hospitality received, and it is understood has expressed the hope to be able soon to return the kindness in Berlin.

"MAC" ENTERTAINS GERMAN STATESMEN

Mr. MacDonald entertained the German Statesmen at a luncheon at Chequers at which the hostess was the Premier's daughter Miss Ishbel MacDonald, the guests including several Cabinet Ministers, the German Ambassador and Mr. Bernard Shaw. Mr. Shaw drove his own car from London, and when stopped at the entrance to Chequers by the policeman said: "I am late" and drove down the drive at a furious pace. The German statesmen motored to London in the evening on the conclusion of the conversations and Mr. MacDonald followed later.—Reuter.

CAWNPORE SHOOTING AFFAIR

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Dist. Magistrate's Statement

CAWNPORE, June 7.

The District Magistrate has issued the following statement to the press:—

"Certain suspicious strangers arrived at Cawnpore were being watched by the C. I. D. One of the strangers was recognised as a wanted political asconder, named Kashiram. The C. I. D. staff were ordered to follow the man and arrest him. Accordingly Mr. Nabi Ahmed, A. Naik, Bachu Singh, a constable, and a helper named Ram Naresh Tiwari, went to Parmatghat were these strangers had last been seen. Only Bachu Singh was armed. The Strangers were there with three companions. They left the Ghat on cycles proceeding through the Civil Lines. The C. I. D. men followed them. Near the house of Babu Dwarkapershad Singh, the strangers stopped, and asked the C. I. D. staff why they were following them. The C. I. D. replied, "We will arrest Kashiram," whereupon the strangers acquisced at first, but a minute or two after, on a signal from Kashiram, all the four men pulled out revolvers. One of them fired five or six shots, wounding Mr Nabi Ahmad and Ram Naresh in the stomach. The strangers, thereafter, fled towards the city and are still at large.

The C. I. D. men went to the Prince of Wales hospital where they are being treated. Their condition is better. In the evening three persons were arrested as accomplices of the four men who are believed to be well-known revolutionaries.

ORDER UNDER SECTION 144 WITHDRAWN: CURFEW STILL IN FORCE

Order under Section 144 prohibiting the Assembly of five or more men in streets, lanes or other public places has been withdrawn from the morning of the 8th. The Curfew Order is still in force.—A.P.

Suspects Still At Large

CAWNPORE, June 6.

The constables who were wounded in the encounter with political suspects to-day, are improving. The suspects have not yet been traced.—A. P.

SIR FREDERICK SYKES.

POONA, June 8.

It is understood that Sir Frederick Sykes is expected back in Bombay on 21st August. His Excellency's progress under medical treatment has been very satisfactory.—A. P.

EGYPTIAN MEDICAL CONFERENCE

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Preparations At Beirut

A special correspondent from Beirut writes:—

The Egyptian Consul at Beirut has proposed that an Egyptian Medical Conference be held at Beirut from the 11th to the 14th of June to lay the foundations of an Egyptian Medical Society. Preparations are being made in the American University in connection with the conference. The President of the Lebanon Republic has kindly consented to become patron of the society. Invitations will be sent to many famous physicians of the East.—"Muslim Outlook."

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS LEAVE FOR POONA

TO JOIN SENAPATI BAPAT

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, June 7.

A batch of 18 young Congress volunteers left for Poona to-day to join Senapati Bapat's Volunteers' Corps. The volunteers will perform the journey on foot, and will make Congress propaganda in the villages on their way to Poona. The youngest of the Volunteers is aged 13.

SCORCHING HEAT IN NAGPUR

The temperature at Nagpur reached the highest point on Friday last, when the barometer recorded 122 degrees. Hot breezes were continuously blowing on that day, as also on the following day.

A fire broke out yesterday noon at Patan Savangi, a village near Nagpur, causing great disaster. About 300 huts were completely destroyed though fortunately, there was no loss of human lives.

NEW GOVERNMENT PRESS SUPERINTENDENT

Mr. G. C. Natarajan, Dy. Superintendent, Government Printing Press, Nagpur, has been appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Press from the 1st June, 1931, in addition to his own duties vice Mr. Pike, Superintendent, proceeding on leave. This post has all along been held by an European or Anglo-Indian Official and Mr. Natarajan is the first Indian to be appointed to it.

IRAQ PETROLEUM CO.

Apportionment Of Shares

No settlement has been arrived at with the Iraq Petroleum Company up to this time. But, anyhow, it is expected that Germany would agree to the conditions of the document which is drawn up by the Iraq Ministry. These documents will be forwarded for ratification very soon.—"Muslim Outlook."

LIMITLESS OPTIMISM: KEYNOTE OF YOUTH MOVEMENT

Mrs. Kamaladevi's Speech At Vizagapatam

(From Our Correspondent).

VIZAGAPATAM, June 2.

Srimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhaya was the recipient of a conjoint welcome address, presented by the Congress Committee and the Youth League of this locality.

In her stirring speech, Srimati Kamaladevi traced the genesis of the youth movement in India and what tremendous contribution it has made to the non-violent national movement. She pointed out that the outlook of the youth is more international than national, more cosmopolitan than sectarian and that the keynote of the youth movement is limitless optimism.

NEW IDEOLOGY.

She continued that the youth has brought into existence a new "ideology" "an element," into the public life of India, setting aside barriers of caste and creed, throwing to the winds the disabilities of sex and leaving behind the pessimistic tendencies of the older generation. The mighty upheaval that is in existence to-day throughout the length and breadth of India, is according to her, attribute to the activities of the youth. She mentioned that the main aspiration of youth is not the introduction of turbaned dignitaries into the Indian cabinet but a fundamental change in the life's structure itself, i.e., the free growth of Indian manhood and womanhood to its full height unhampered by physical economical and social limitations.

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA.

The speaker proceeded to say that Mahatmaji, rich in experience and richer in sacrifice, is the embodiment of this ideal and that his sole idea is to bring a ray of relief to the homeless, half naked, poverty stricken dumb millions of India. Vividly she enumerated how Mahatmaji wrought an unpralleled metamorphosis in the recent Indian National History with his Salt Campaign and Swadeshism unperturbed by the forces that were arrayed against him. She explained that he could achieve this, only by his gospel of non-violence and his supreme confidence in the "soul-force" the two potent implements to secure Swaraj for an unarmed nation. In conclusion she exhorted the audience to follow in the wake of Mahatmaji and to adhere to Swadeshi and thereby secure peace, prosperity, glory and greatness in Mother India.

IN MEMORY OF SYRIAN MARTYRS

Demonstrations Banned At Beirut

A special correspondent from Beirut writes:—

A large meeting was held to-day at Damascus in memory of the Martyrs. Patriotic lectures were delivered at different places in the city. Subsequently huge demonstrations were made and the public passed through different bazars. The Government had to close its offices for the day.

But the Government of Beirut, for the first time in its history, has banned the demonstrations in that city owing to the seriousness of the existing state of affairs.—"Muslim Outlook."

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort Bombay.